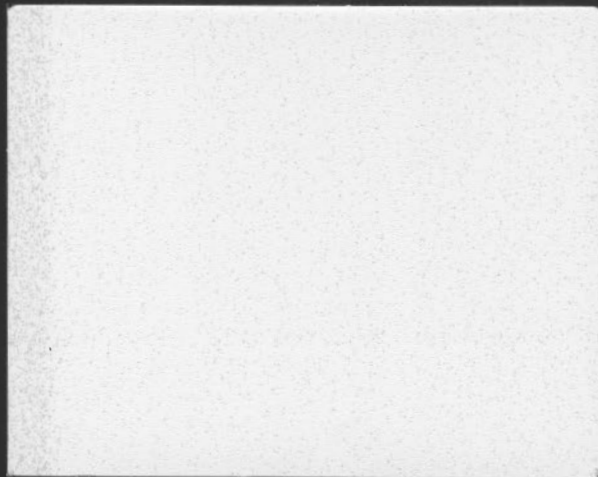


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South Carolina

State Development Board



**DILLON COUNTY
SITUATION ANALYSIS**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Office of Rural and Community Development gratefully acknowledge the numerous agencies and individuals who prepared this report on Dillon County. Each was asked to look at Dillon County from their particular area of expertise and provide information to the Dillon leadership group which would bring perspective to the effort. By their participation they have shown that teamwork by state and regional organizations can produce results that no one organization or individual could duplicate. The following organizations have participated in this report and have indicated a desire to help Dillon in its efforts to improve the county:

SC Downtown Development Association
Governor's Office
SC Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism
Clemson University
SC Department of Highways and Public Transportation
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
SC Aeronautics Commission
SC Association of Counties
SC Department of Agriculture
South Carolina Electric and Gas Company
South Carolina Employment Security Commission
State Development Board Existing Business and
Industry Division
Carolina Power and Light Company
South Carolina Development Board Division of
Labor Resource Information
South Carolina Development Board Division of
Research and Computer Services

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INTRODUCTION

This situation analysis has been put together for Dillon County by the South Carolina State Development Board's Office of Rural and Community Development and its allied agencies in state government. The purpose of the analysis is to give citizens participating in the county's strategic management process a better understanding of what Dillon County's strengths and weaknesses are in relation to its neighboring counties and the state in a wide array of areas that pertain to Dillon County's ability to attract and retain industry. In an effort to accomplish that goal we have included numerous tables and graphs that list not only Dillon County but also those counties that border her - Marion, Darlington, Marlboro, and, Florence counties.

The Strategic Management process this document has been prepared for is a unique, long range planning model that was prepared for Carolina Power & Light by the consulting firm of Arthur D. Little. Carolina Power & Light, Southern Bell, South Carolina Electric & Gas, and, The Palmetto Development Corporation, form what the State Development Board refers to as its "Primary Partners". Each of these companies have committed substantial amounts of time and energy to bring this process to rural South Carolina in order to promote economic development.

The strength of the Strategic Management process is its utilization of community leaders to assess where the community is, where it needs to be going, and how it can get there using the resources available. It has been used in the private sector for many years. Since its adaptation for use in the public sector many communities throughout the nation have used this process, or ones very much like it to, help them better manage change.

Change is nothing new, but in the past twenty or thirty years the pace of change has increased at an amazing rate. Video recorders, pocket calculators, and personal computers - unheard of twenty years ago - are commonplace today. Advances in telecommunications have made it possible for Americans watching the evening news to witness events as they occur halfway around the world. Commercial airlines make commutes of hundreds of miles quick and easy. As a result the world has become a smaller place.

This trend, caused by new technology, has implications for every community interested in economic development. In order to decide what steps Dillon County needs to take to prepare itself for success in the future this trend, and others like it, need to be taken into account.

The new world economy - Capital will continue to remain mobile and seek the most competitive work force. Foreign investment in the US will rise while American businesses will look offshore.

Shift from manufacturing to service sector employment - Manufacturing produced approximately 30% of all goods and services in 1955, by the year 2000 it is estimated that figure will be as low 17%. In South Carolina 253,500, or 90% of the new jobs created in the next ten years, will be in the service sector. The majority of these jobs will be in the information and information technology fields and require some post-high school education.

Reduction in number of industrial relocations - Spurred by the escalating costs of construction and relocation US firms are expanding existing facilities rather than opting to relocate. Those that are looking to relocate are seeking sites in close proximity to markets and suppliers. In addition the need for a more highly skilled work force will, in the future, place an even greater emphasis on education.

Changes in the work force - By the year 2000 60% of all working age women will be employed, resulting in increased demand for child care and time off for child rearing duties. In addition minorities and immigrants will make up nearly 40% of all new workers between now and the year 2000. The result of this influx will be labor surpluses and rapid growth potential for areas with high concentrations of these groups.

Population shifts - Drawn by higher paying jobs, the population will continue its shift from rural to urban areas. In South Carolina in 1970 48% of the state's population lived in urban areas, by the year 2000 that number will have increased to an estimated 59%. Furthermore the population will continue to age increasing demand for health care and services for the elderly.

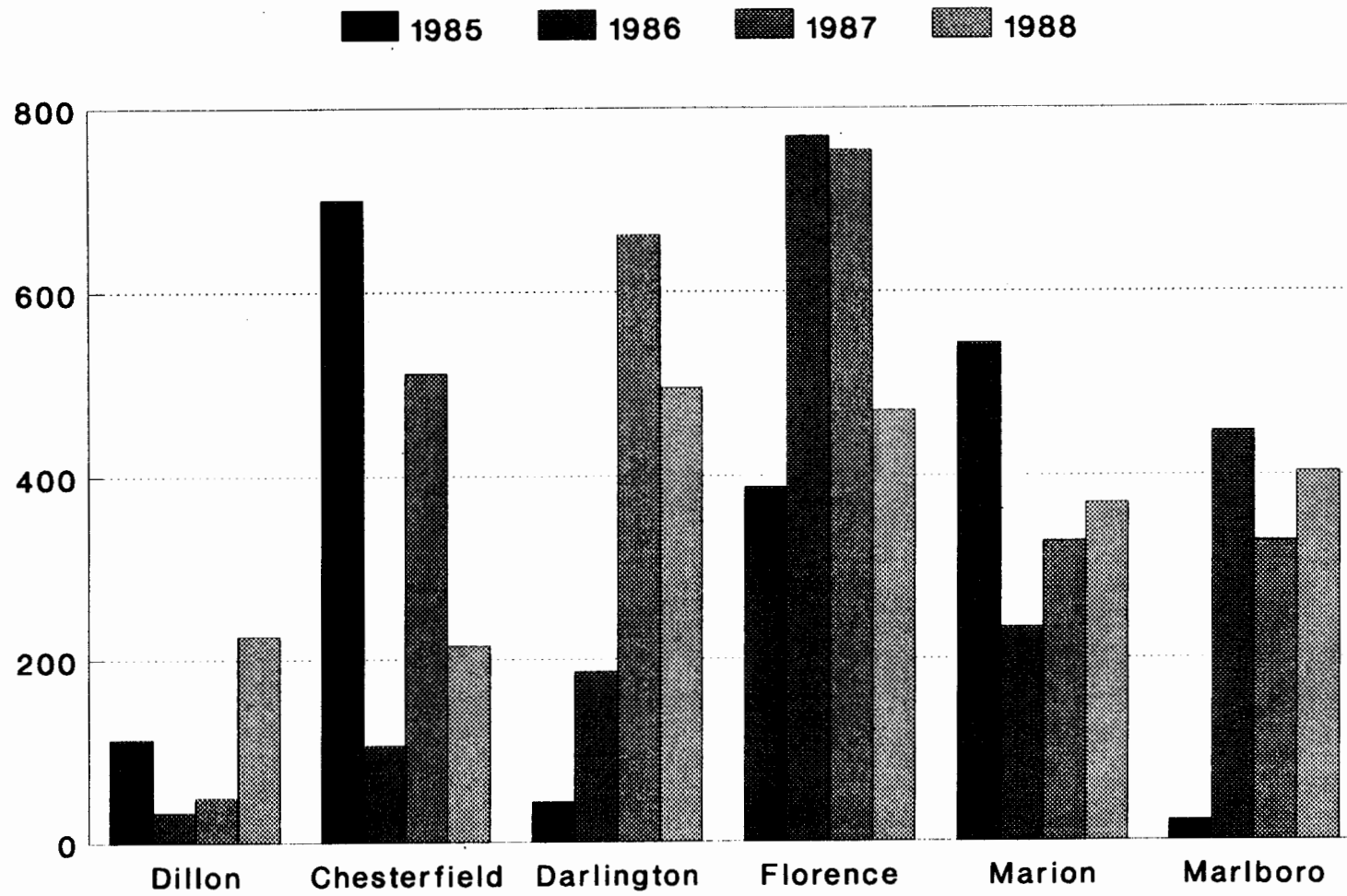
(Sources: South Carolina Statistical Abstract: 1989, South Carolina Budget and Control Board.

Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the 21st Century, US Department of Labor.

The Development of Local Economic Action Plans: A Handbook, Arthur D. Little, Inc. for Carolina Power & Light.

S.C. State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, September 11, 1989.)

JOBS CREATED 1985-1988



POPULATION

Dillon County had a total population of 31,083 in 1980, 43% of which was minority. The overall state average of minority population was 31%.

Dillon County experienced very little growth 1970-80, but the 1980-2000 projection indicates over 26% increase in population, the second highest in the region.

In December 1989, Dillon County's population median age was 29.1 years, the lowest in the region and below the state median.

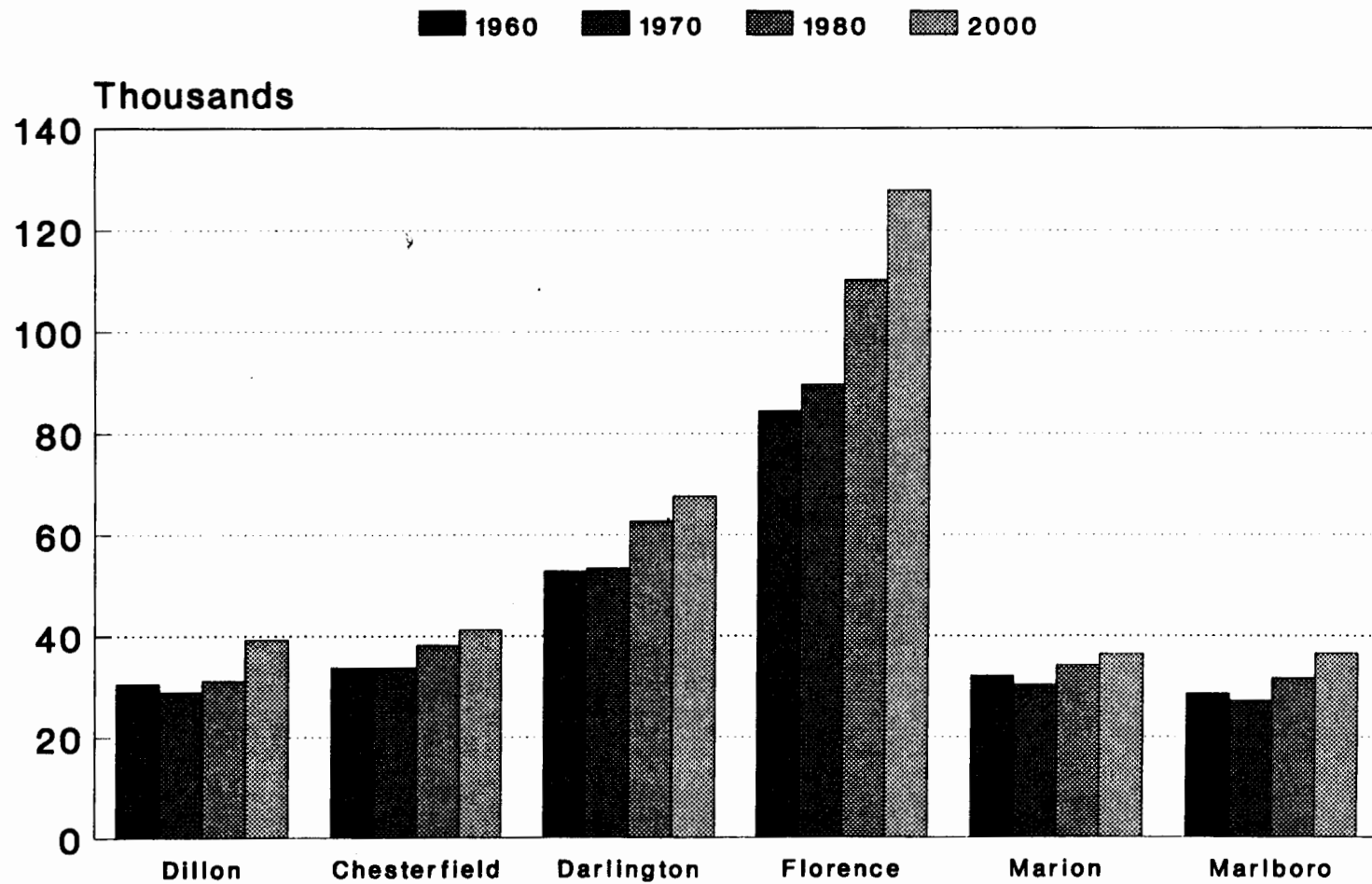
POPULATION COMPARISONS

DILLON

	Population				Growth Rate		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-2000</u>
DILLON	30,584	28,838	31,083	39,200	-5.7%	7.8%	26.1%
Chesterfield	33,717	33,667	38,161	41,200	-0.1%	-7.4%	32.2%
Darlington	52,928	53,442	62,717	67,700	1.0%	17.4%	7.9%
Florence	84,438	89,636	110,163	127,900	6.2%	22.9%	16.1%
Marion	32,014	30,270	34,179	36,400	-5.4%	12.9%	6.5%
Marlboro	28,529	27,151	31,634	36,500	-4.8%	16.5%	15.4%
State	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,121,820	4,118,000	8.7%	20.5%	31.9%
US	179,323,000	203,212,000	226,546,000	267,747,000	13.3%	11.5%	18.2%

Source: 1989 South Carolina Statistical Abstract and 1980, 1989 US Abstract.

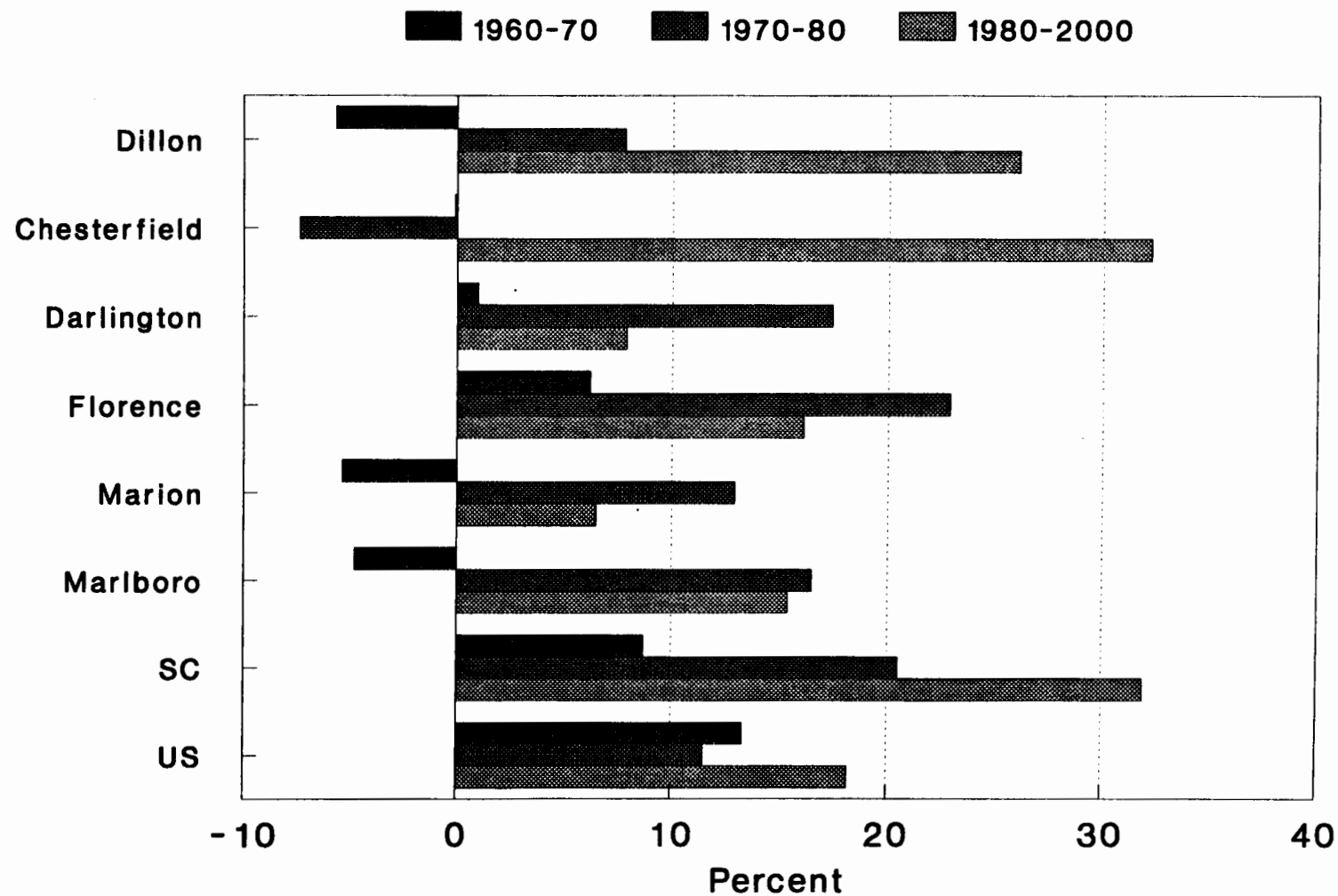
POPULATION COMPARISON 1960-2000



Source: 1989 South Carolina Statistical Abstract

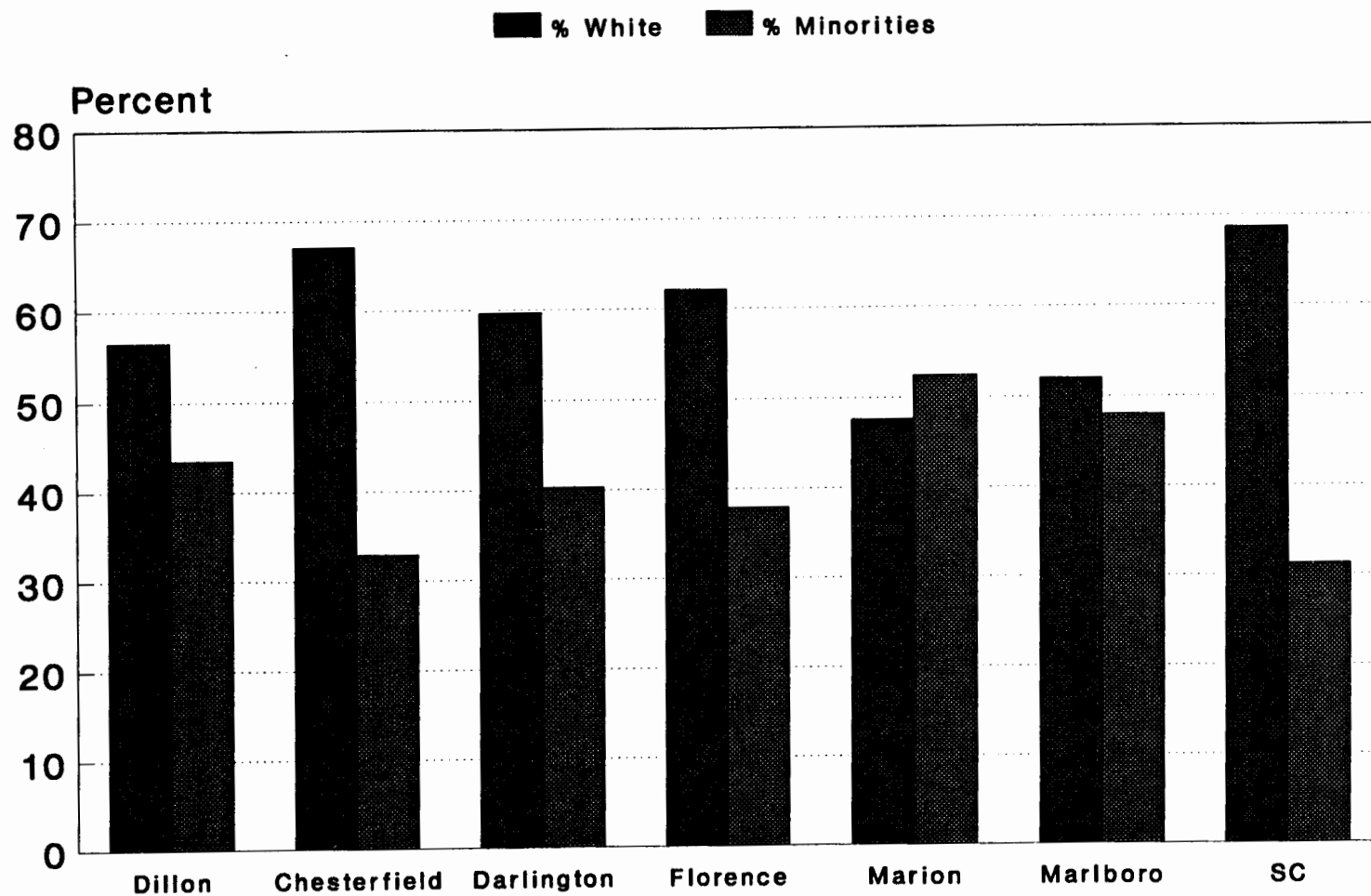
I. POPULATION

POPULATION GROWTH RATE



Source: 1989 South Carolina Statistical Abstract and 1980, US Abstract

POPULATION 1980



Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract-1989

POPULATION

12/31/89

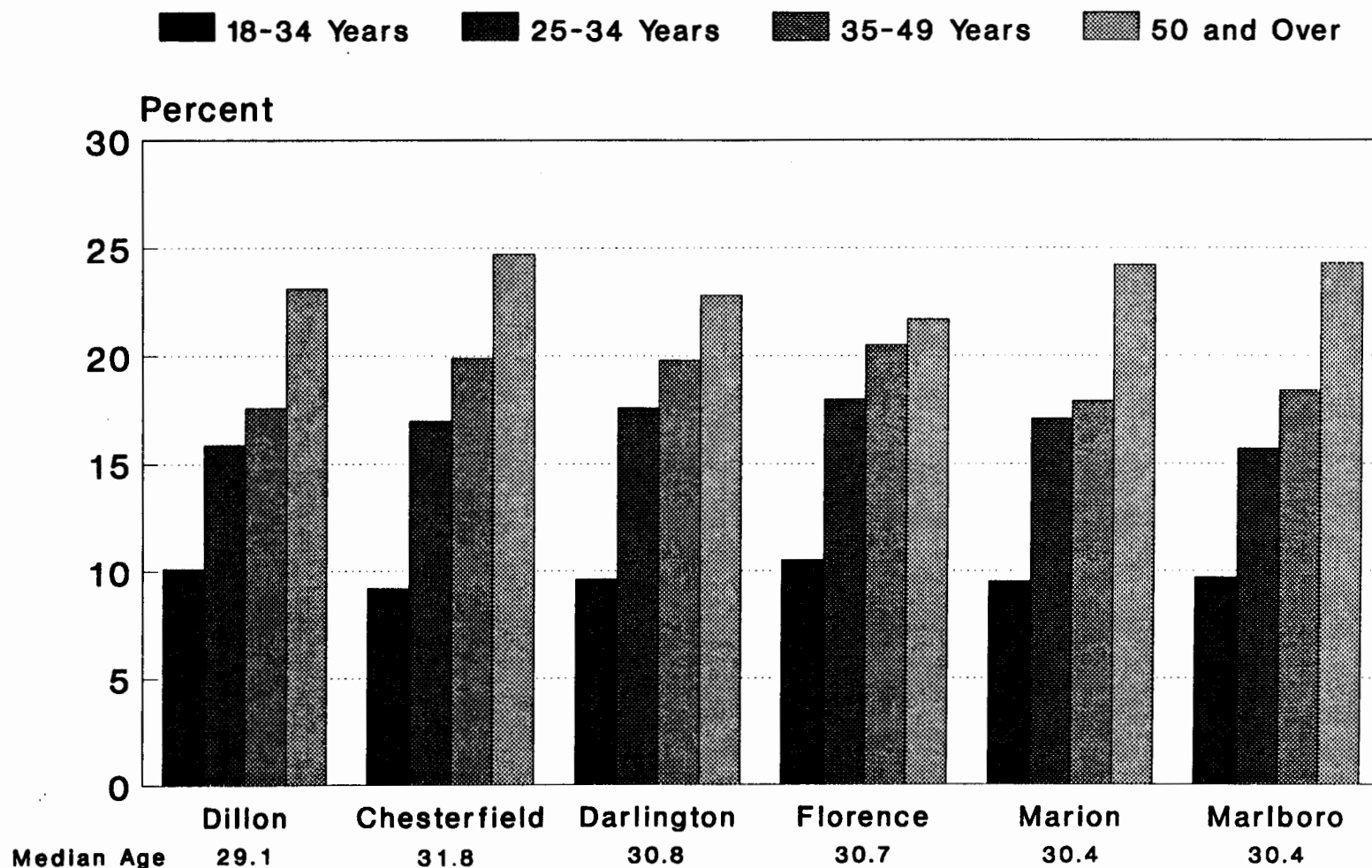
Percent of Population
By Age Group

County	Total Population (Thousands)	% S.C.	Median Age	18-34 Years	25-34 Years	35-49 Years	50 and Over
DILLON	32.3	0.9	29.1	10.1	15.9	17.6	23.1
Chesterfield	40.1	1.1	31.8	9.2	17.0	19.9	24.7
Darlington	66.3	1.8	30.8	9.6	17.6	19.8	22.8
Florence	121.7	3.4	30.7	10.5	18.0	20.5	21.7
Marion	35.2	1.0	30.4	9.5	17.1	17.9	24.2
Marlboro	32.1	0.9	30.4	9.7	15.7	18.4	24.3

TOTAL STATE	3,511.0		31.0	11.8	17.8	20.2	22.6

Source: Sales and Marketing Management - August 1989.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP



Source: Sales and Marketing Management - August 1989

Urban and Rural Population

Dillon County, like other counties in the region, has a high rural population--almost three times that of urban population. The County's rural population decreased almost 2% from 1970-1980 while the overall state's rural population decreased 5.8%.

By Census definition, the urban population is composed of persons living in densely populated areas and in places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas. All persons living outside urbanized areas of less than 2,500 or in the open countryside are classified as rural.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES
BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

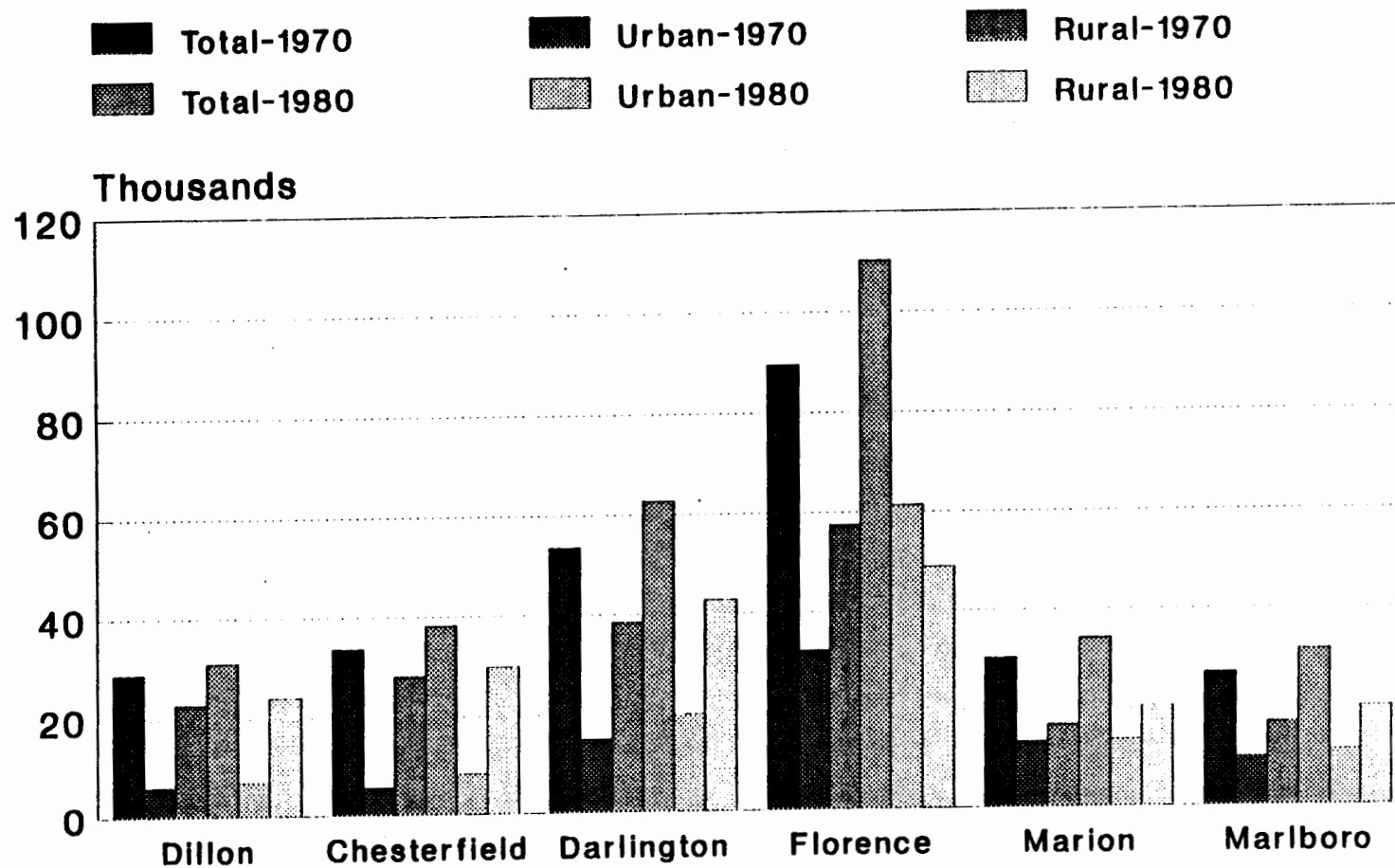
1970-1980

<u>County</u>	<u>April 1, 1970</u>			<u>April 1, 1980</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
DILLON	28,839	5,991	22,847	31,083	7,060	24,023
Chesterfield	33,667	5,627	28,040	38,161	8,374	29,787
Darlington	53,442	15,007	38,435	62,717	19,954	42,763
Florence	89,636	32,244	57,392	110,163	61,287	48,876
Marion	30,270	13,441	16,829	34,179	13,768	20,411
Marlboro	27,151	9,992	17,159	31,634	11,451	20,183

STATE TOTAL	2,590,713	1,250,725	1,339,791	3,121,820	1,689,253	1,432,567

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

POPULATION OF COUNTIES BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE 1970-1980



Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

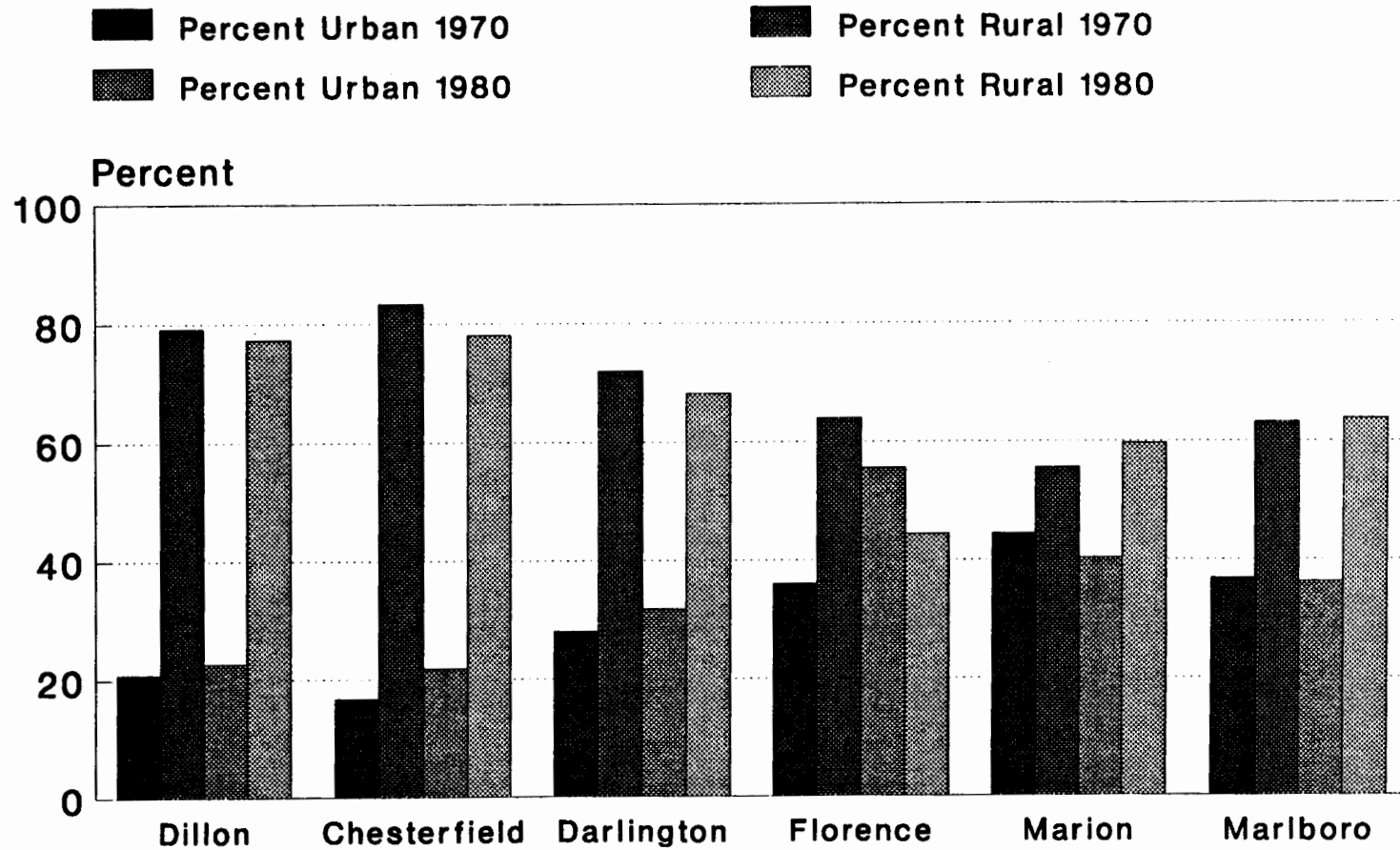
PERCENT POPULATION OF COUNTIES
BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE
1970-1980

	1970		1980	
	<u>Percent Urban</u>	<u>Percent Rural</u>	<u>Percent Urban</u>	<u>Percent Rural</u>
DILLON	20.8	79.2	22.7	77.3
Chesterfield	16.7	83.3	21.9	78.1
Darlington	28.0	72.0	31.8	68.2
Florence	36.0	64.0	55.6	44.4
Marion	44.4	55.6	40.3	59.7
Marlboro	36.8	63.2	36.2	63.8

STATE TOTAL	48.3	51.7	54.1	45.9

Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

PERCENT POPULATION OF COUNTIES BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE 1970-1980



Source: South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1989.

II. INCOME

Income

Dillon County ranked 41st in per capita income with \$8,586, or 71% of the state average in 1987 and second lowest in the region. Per capita income in Dillon County increased 18% from 1985-87, the largest percent of increase in the region and well above the State average of 12.1%

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
1987

County	Dollars	Rank In State
DILLON	\$8,586	41
Chesterfield	\$10,442	26
Darlington	\$10,030	32
Florence	\$11,279	19
Marion	\$9,206	39
Marlboro	\$8,226	45

STATE TOTAL	\$12,027	

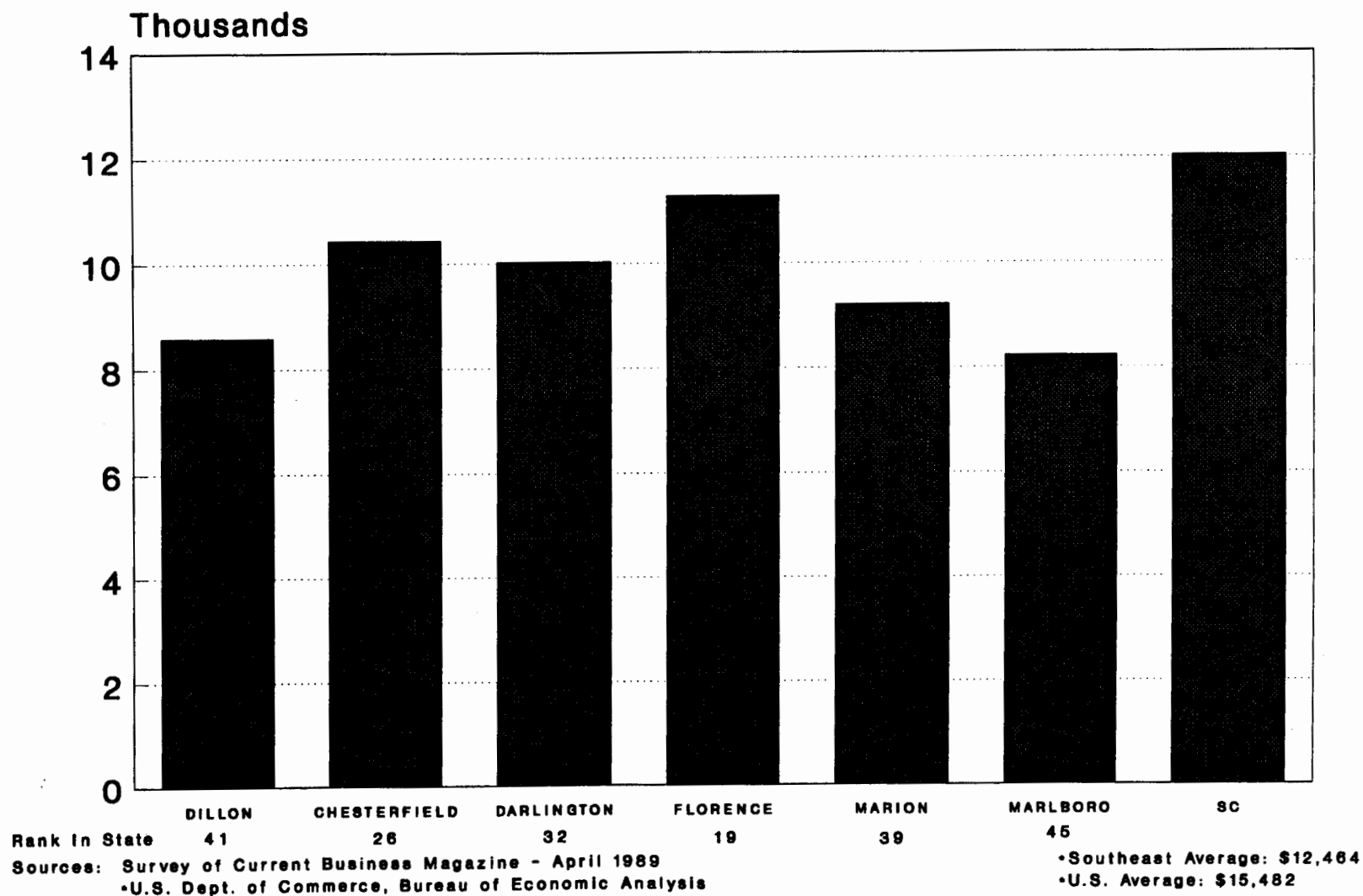
*Southeast Average: \$12,464

*U.S. Average: \$15,482

Sources: Survey of Current Business Magazine - April 1989.

*U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1987

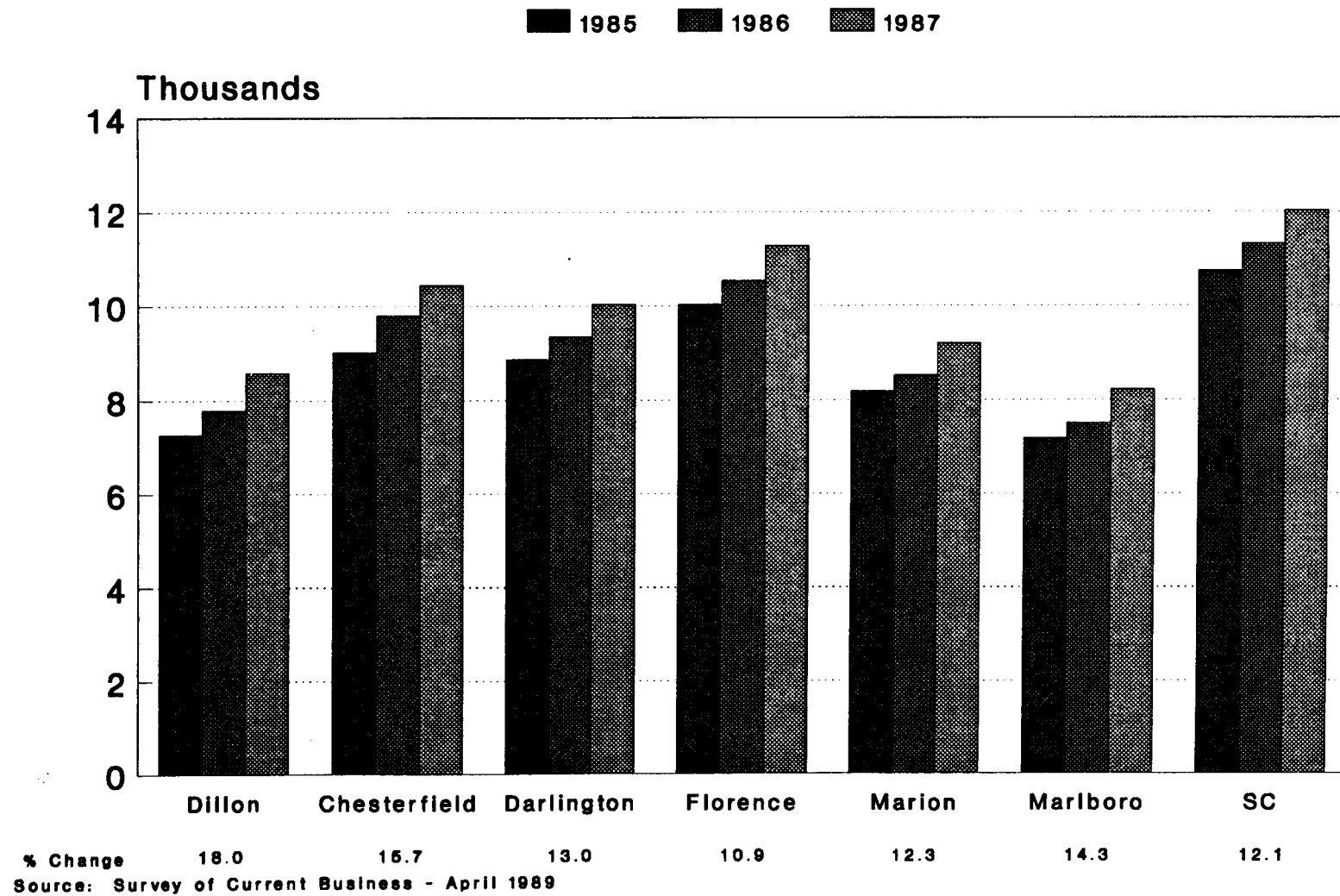


PER CAPITA INCOME - BY COUNTY: 1985-1987

County	Dollars			Percent Change
	1985	1986	1987	1985-87
DILLON	\$7,272	\$7,784	\$8,586	18.0
Chesterfield	\$9,024	\$9,800	\$10,442	15.7
Darlington	\$8,874	\$9,355	\$10,030	13.0
Florence	\$10,039	\$10,540	\$11,279	10.9
Marion	\$8,191	\$8,525	\$9,206	12.3
Marlboro	\$7,194	\$7,505	\$8,226	14.3
<hr/>				
STATE TOTAL	\$10,734	\$11,317	\$12,036	12.1
<hr/>				
NATIONAL RANK	45	43	41	
<hr/>				
SOUTHEAST AVG.	\$11,035	\$11,698	\$12,464	12.9
<hr/>				
U.S. AVG.	\$13,896	\$14,608	\$15,482	11.4

Source: Survey of Current Business - April 1989.

PER CAPITA INCOME - BY COUNTY 1985-1987



Poverty

In 1979, 30% of the Dillon County population was below the poverty level. This was the highest in the region. Only 9.3% of those were 65 and over. This represents the lowest percentage in the region.

Note: The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979.

POVERTY STATISTICS

BY COUNTY - 1979

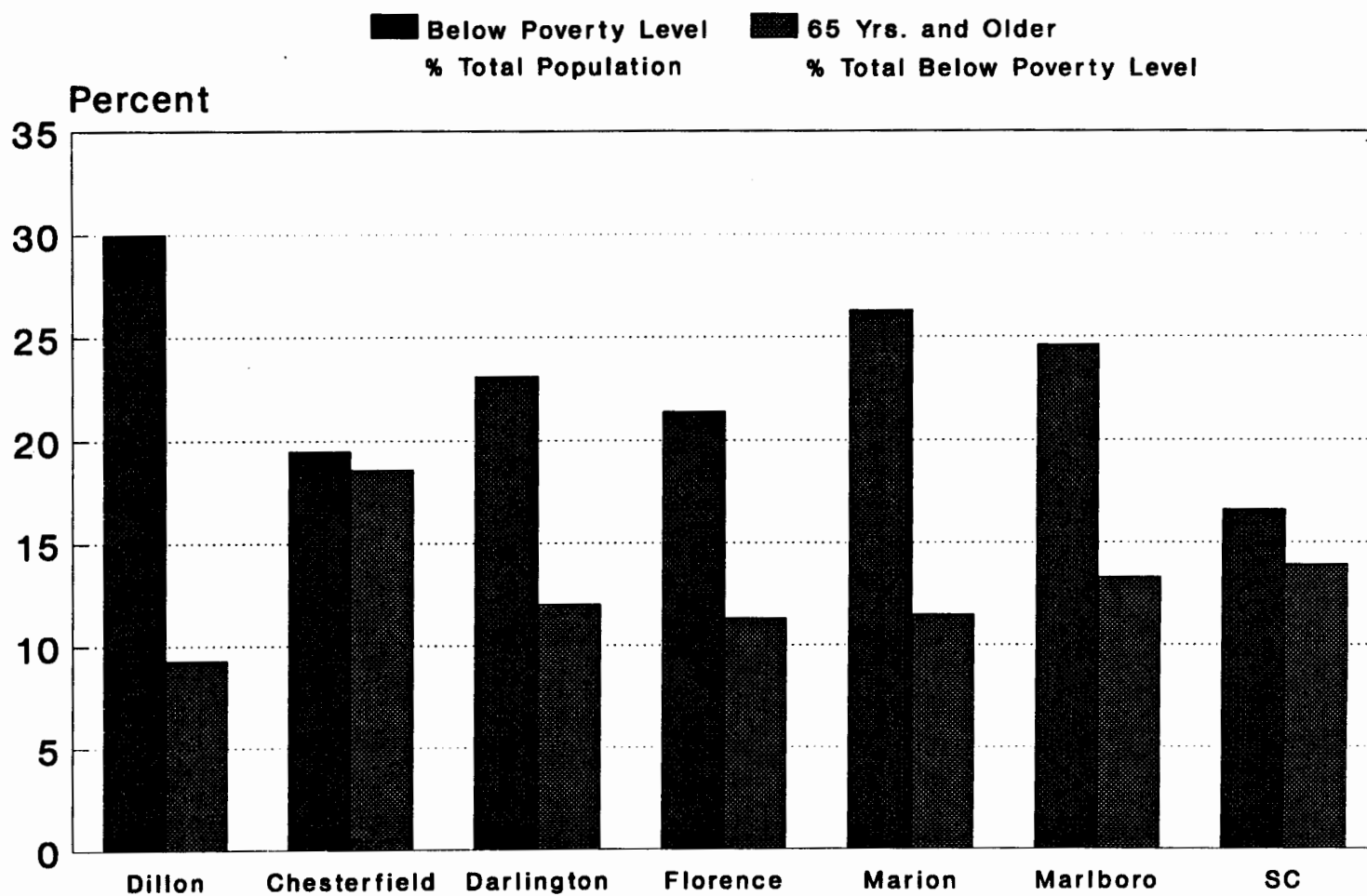
<u>County</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percent Total Population Below Poverty Level</u>	<u>65 Yrs. and Over</u>
DILLON	30,810	30.0	9.3
Chesterfield	37,963	19.5	18.6
Darlington	61,871	23.1	12.0
Florence	108,670	21.4	11.3
Marion	33,936	26.3	11.5
Marlboro	31,410	24.6	13.3

STATE TOTAL	3,013,707	16.6	13.9

NOTE: The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979.

Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract 1989

POVERTY STATISTICS BY COUNTY - 1979



NOTE: The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7.412 in 1979.

Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract - 1989

AFDC/Food Stamps

Dillon County ranked 5th in the State in percent of population receiving AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) and also the percent receiving Food Stamps (June 1988).

Dillon County ranks well above all the other counties in the region in both categories.

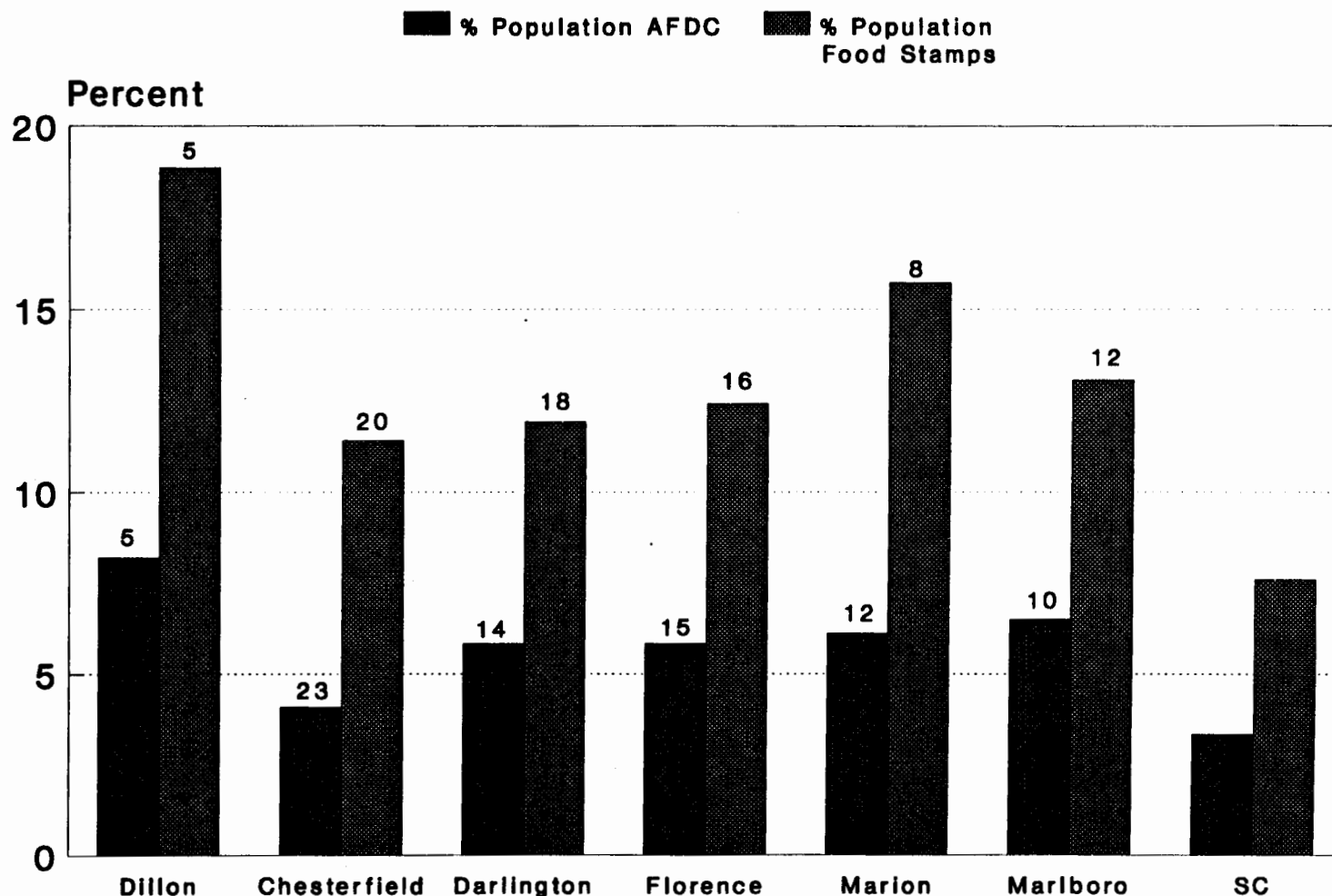
PERCENT OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING
IN AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT
CHILDREN AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
JUNE 1988

<u>County</u>	<u>Percent Population AFDC</u>	<u>Rank in State</u>	<u>Percent Population Food Stamps</u>	<u>Rank in State</u>
DILLON	8.20	5	18.85	5
Chesterfield	4.08	23	11.42	20
Darlington	5.84	14	11.92	18
Florence	5.83	15	12.42	16
Marion	6.12	12	15.72	8
Marlboro	6.5	10	13.06	12

STATE	3.34		7.6	

Source: 1989 South Carolina Statistical Abstract.

PERCENT OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING IN AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM JUNE 1988



NOTE: Numbers on top of each column indicate rank in state.

Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract - 1989.

III. EDUCATION

Education - Dillon County

Dillon County is served by three separate school districts-- Dillon 1 serves the southeastern portion of the county, Dillon 2 the northwestern, and Dillon 3 the southwestern. Each district has separate elementary, junior high, and senior high facilities. There are a total of 11 schools and 1 learning center in Dillon County.

Average Daily Membership

In the 1987-88 school year the combined Average Daily Membership(ADM) for the three districts was 6,906 for grades 1-12, with an additional 382 kindergarten students. In 1978 there were 7,618 students enrolled in the three districts in grades 1-12. This represents a decline of 9.3% enrollment in grades 1-12. Table 1 below offers a breakdown of the enrollment for each district in the 1977-78 school year, the 1987-88 school year, and the percent change in each.

TABLE 1
AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP FOR
DILLON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

<u>District</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Dillon 1	1,146	991	-13.5
Dillon 2	4,657	4,317	-7.3
Dillon 3	1,815	1,598	-12.0

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina, 1989 edition, S. C. Dept. of Education.

Per Pupil Expenditures

Per pupil expenditures for Dillon's three school districts are examined in Table 2. As the table shows, per pupil expenditures have increased greatly in the five years being reviewed. For example, per pupil expenditures in Dillon 3 have increased from \$1885 per pupil to \$3012 per pupil in the five years studied, an increase of nearly 60%. Yet in that period of time, Dillon 3 has

gone from 104% of the state average to 92.7% of the state average. From 1982-83 to 1987-88, per pupil expenditures in Dillon 2 have increased more than in the other districts, 83%, the state average has increased at the second highest rate, 80%. Dillon 1 has increased the least in per pupil expenditures with an increase of only 56%. Table 2 shows the 1982-83 and 1987-88 per pupil expenditures and percent change for Dillon 1,2,3, and, the state.

Table 2

INCREASE IN PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES FOR DILLON 1,
DILLON 2, DILLON 3, AND THE STATE FROM 1982-83 TO 1987-88.

District	1982-83	1987-88	% Change
Dillon 1	1,894	2,957	56.1
Dillon 2	1,669	3,070	83.9
Dillon 3	1,885	3,012	59.7
State Avg.	1,803	3,248	80.1

Achievement Scores

Standardized test scores are used nationwide to measure the level of student achievement between school districts. There are several different types of standardized tests, the one used by the state of South Carolina is the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills, Form u or CTBS/U.

Comparing achievement test scores is not a perfect way of comparing the level of student achievement in a given district to another. Several variables affect a student's ability to score well on standardized tests, such as the level of parental income, housing standards, and cultural background. The State of South Carolina's Department of Education has identified the "percentage of students receiving free lunches" as having the strongest relationship to the percentage of students scoring above the 50th percentile in a given district on the CTBS/U from over 40 variables tested.

Tables 3,4, and 5 and Charts 2,3, and 4 compare Dillon County's three school districts to those found in surrounding counties and

the state on the CTBS/U Total Battery and percentage of students receiving free lunches for grades 4, 7, and 9 in 1989. All the districts used in these examples have a higher percentage of students receiving free lunches than the state average. At the fourth and seventh grade levels a higher percentage of Dillon 1 students score above the 50th percentile than in any of the other comparison districts with the exception of Florence's 5th district. The ninth grade results show Dillon District 3 scoring the second highest among the districts surveyed and the state.

Tables 6,7, and 8, and the accompanying charts, shows the level of improvement fourth and seventh graders in Dillon County's three school districts made on the CTBS/U between the 1982-83 school year and the 1988-89 school year. Ninth graders began taking the test in 1985-86 school year and their scores are shown accordingly. Each of the districts located within Dillon County have made significant improvements in the percentage of students scoring above the 50th percentile with Dillon 1 showing the greatest improvements. In fact Dillon 1 has been recognized by the State Department of Education for its level of improvement.

High School Dropouts

Table 9 and Chart 8 show the High School Dropout rates for Dillon County, surrounding counties, and the state for 1985-86 and 1986-87. Dillon County's dropout rate is higher than the state average for both years and higher than any of the comparison counties listed. Dillon County is also the only county listed that had an increase in its dropout rate in the two years shown.

Level of Education

The level of education a community's residents have is quite closely related to the quality of life residents experience. For example the South Carolina Statistical Abstract lists the median annual income in 1987 for a male completing 1-3 years of high school as \$21,269 while a male with a college degree has a median income of \$35,244. The difference for a female is even more pronounced, \$12,940 and \$23,406.

Table 10 and Chart 9 show the percent of the population 18 years and older with less than a 5th grade education in 1980 for Dillon County, surrounding counties, and the state. The percentage in Dillon County is nearly twice the state average and the second highest average listed, topped only by Marlboro County. As noted at the bottom of Table 11 Dillon County ranks 8th in the state.

Another important measure of the level of education within a community is the median number of years school completed. This measure is shown in Table 11 and graphically in Chart 10. The median number of years of school completed in Dillon County was 10.6 years in 1980, the last year for which statistics are available. This ranks Dillon County 46th among the state's 46 counties, 1.5 years below the state average.

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES

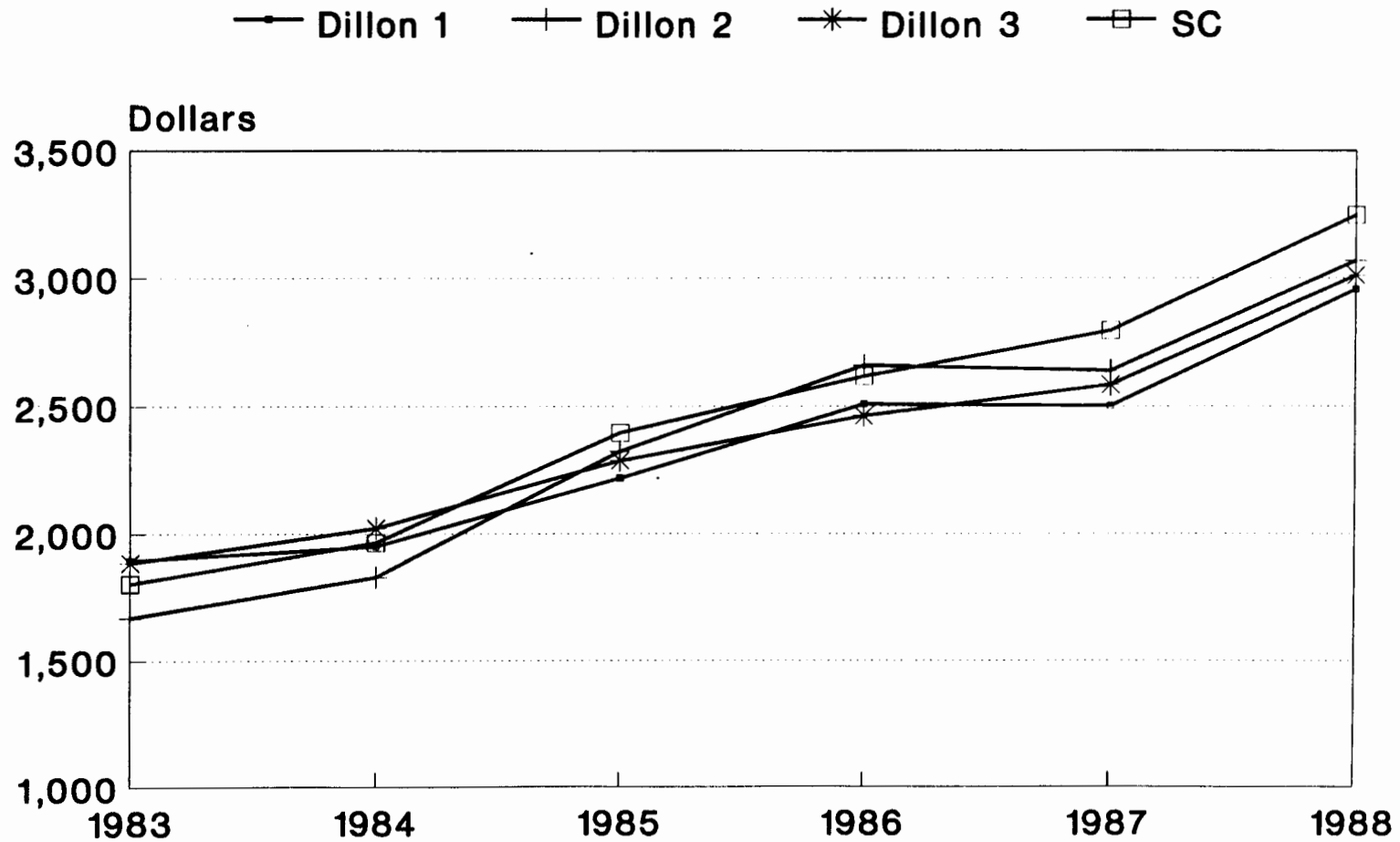
1983-1988

<u>Per Pupil Expenditures by District</u>				<u>State Total</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Dillon 1</u>	<u>Dillon 2</u>	<u>Dillon 3</u>	
1983	\$1,894	\$1,669	\$1,885	\$1,803
1984	\$1,950	\$1,829	\$2,022	\$1,965
1985	\$2,218	\$2,324	\$2,287	\$2,397
1986	\$2,509	\$2,661	\$2,463	\$2,618
1987	\$2,502	\$2,640	\$2,585	\$2796
1988	\$2,957	\$3,070	\$3,012	\$3,248

NOTE: Expenditures exclude debt service, capital outlay, adult programs, community services, and pupil activities.

Source: State Department of Education, Office of Finance.

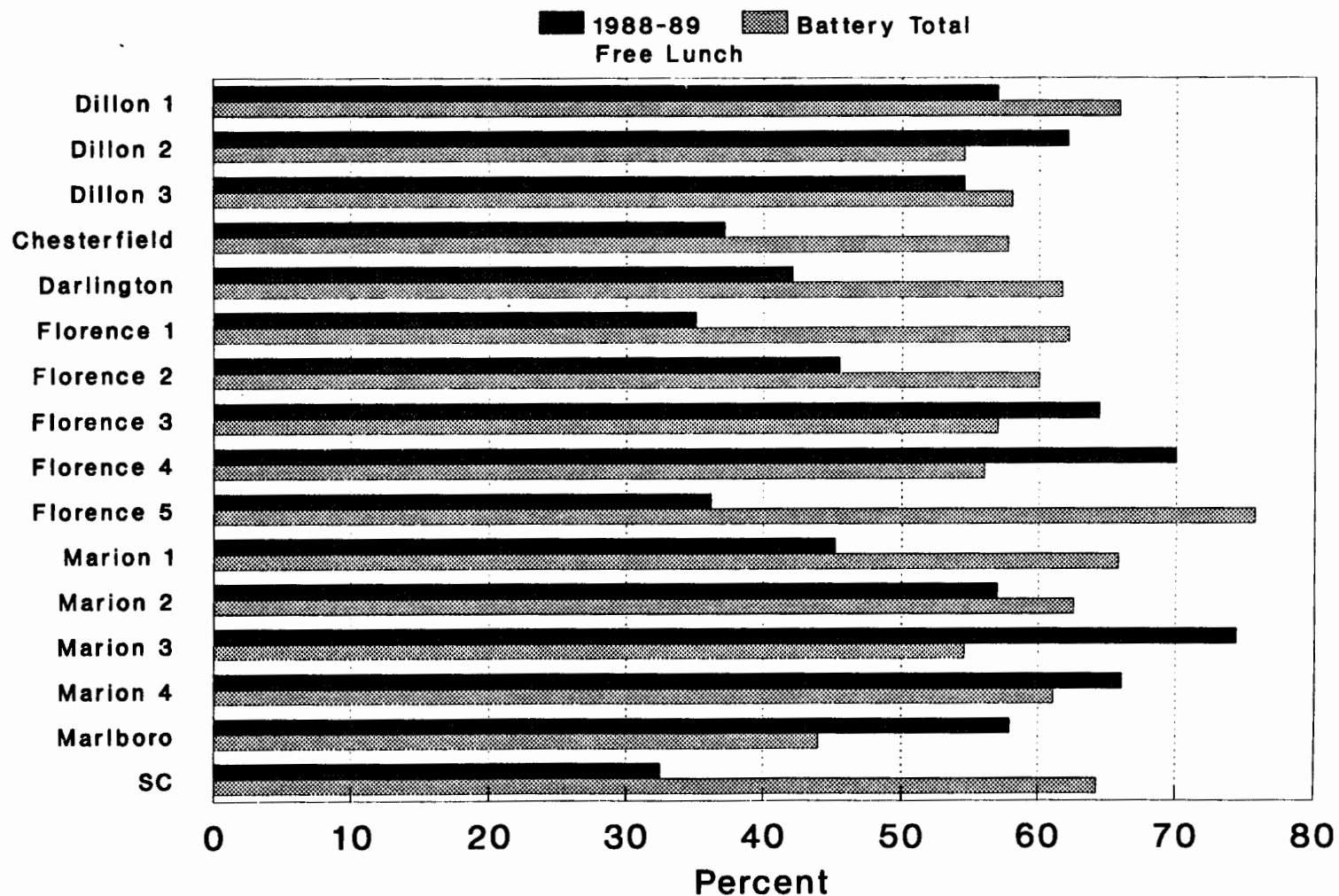
PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES 1983-1988



NOTE: Expenditures exclude debt service, capital outlay, adult programs, community services, and pupil activities.

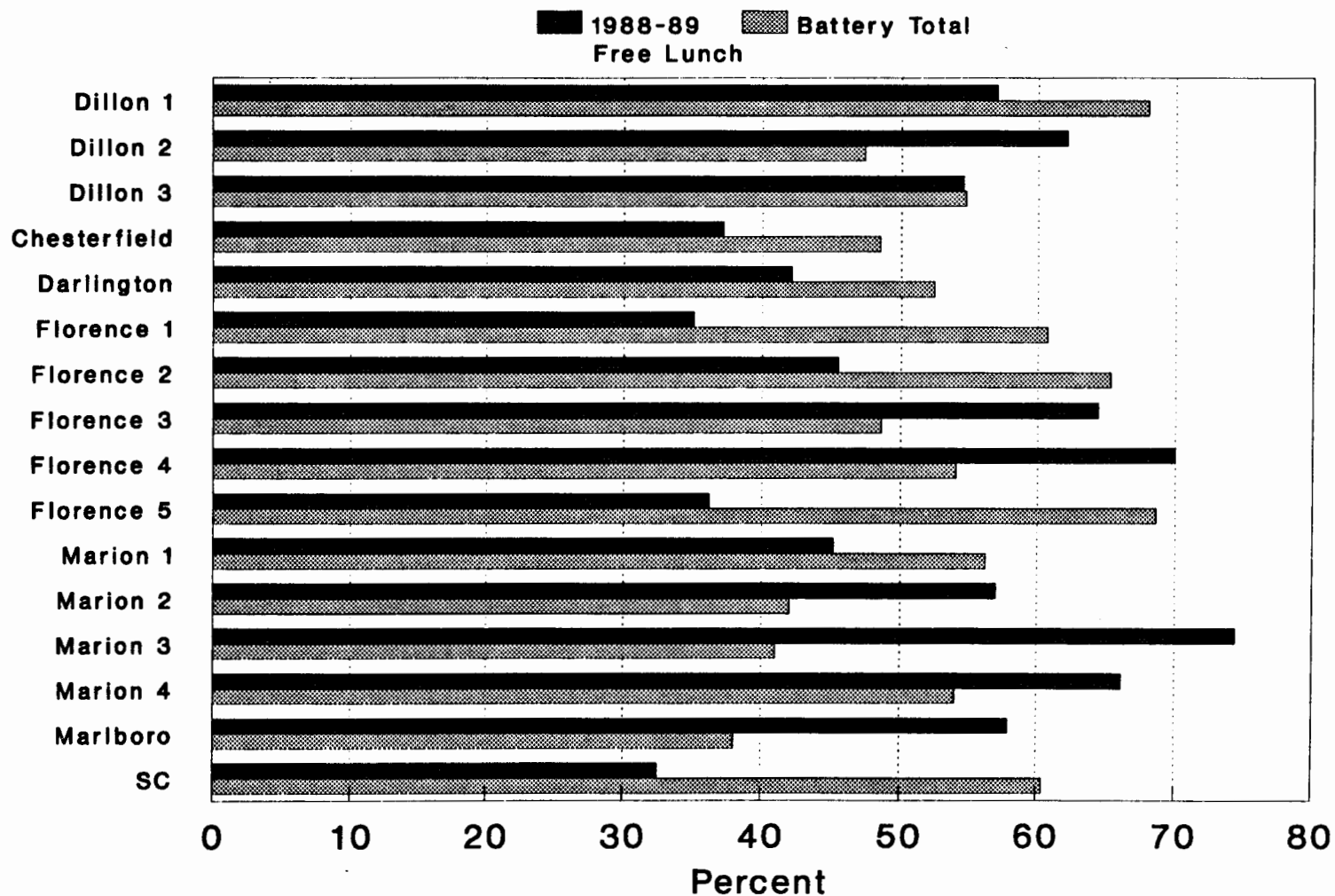
Source: State Department of Education, Office of Finance

CTBS/U PERCENTAGES ABOVE 50TH NATIONAL PERCENTILE ALL STUDENTS - GRADE 4 1989



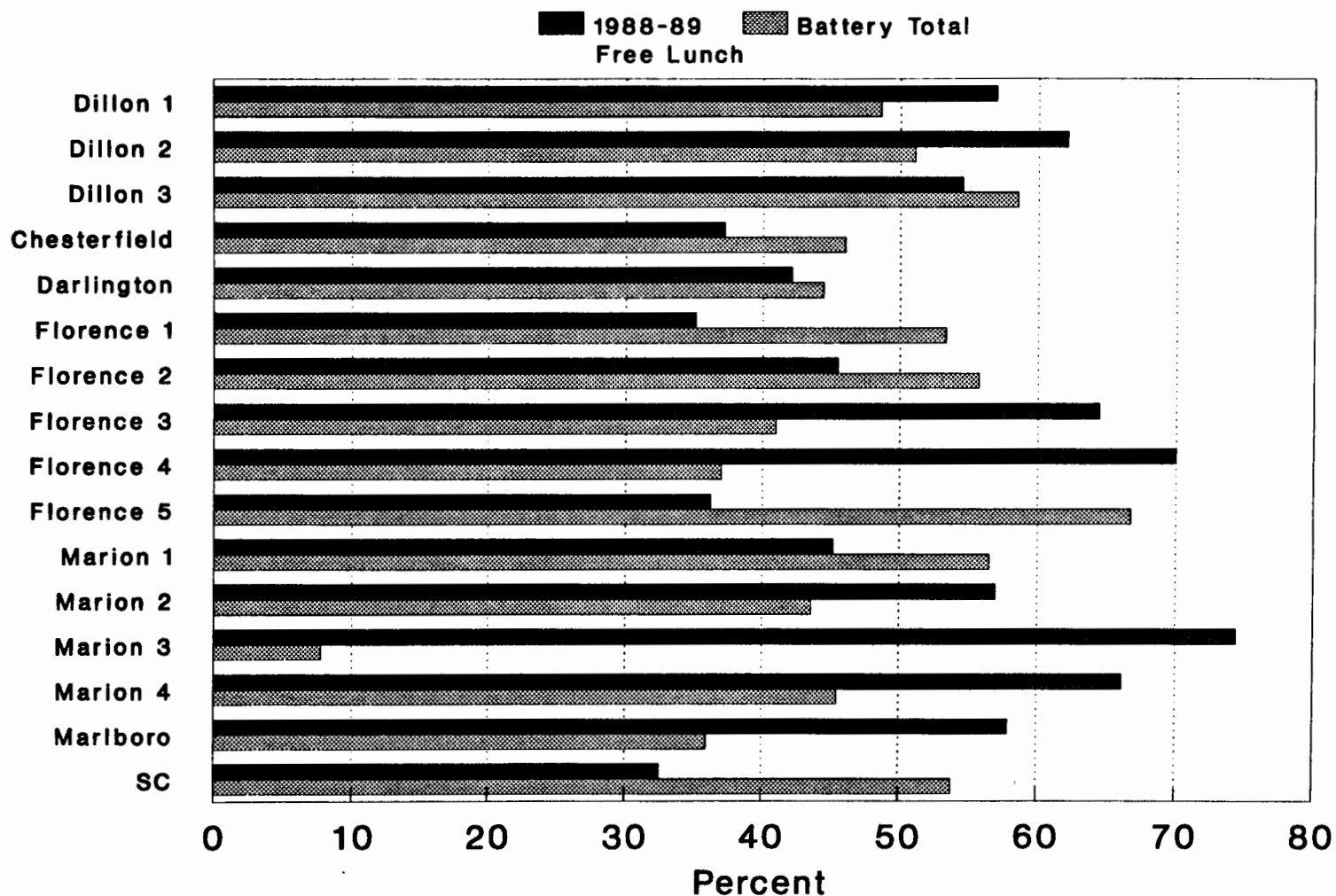
Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program, 1989 Summary Report

CTBS/U PERCENTAGES ABOVE 50TH NATIONAL PERCENTILE ALL STUDENTS - GRADE 7 1989



Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program, 1989 Summary Report

CTBS/U PERCENTAGES ABOVE 50TH NATIONAL PERCENTILE ALL STUDENTS - GRADE 9 1989



Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program, 1989 Summary Report

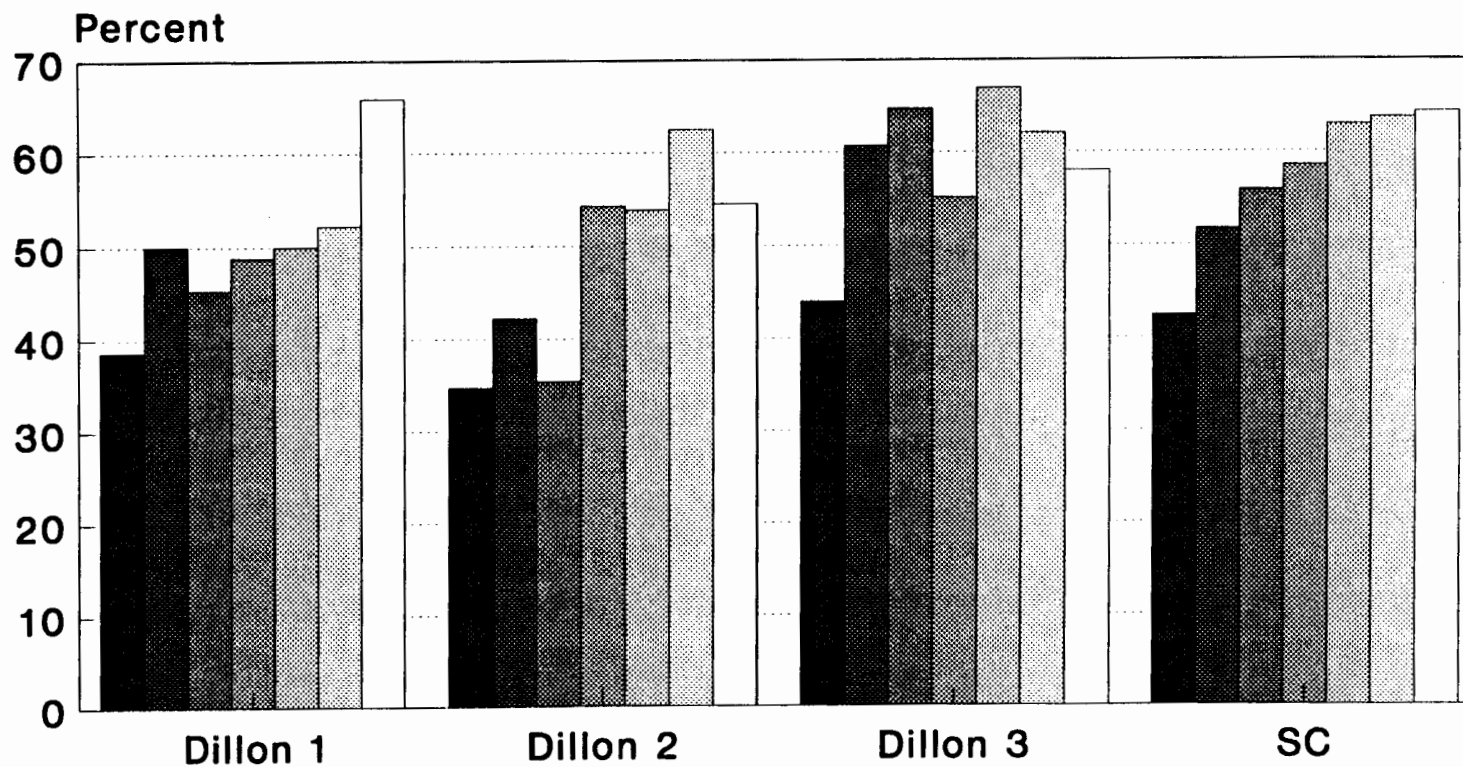
PERCENTAGE OF FOURTH GRADE STUDENTS
SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON
CTBS IN DILLON COUNTY AND THE STATE

1982-89

<u>District</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Battery Score</u>
Dillon 1	88-89	65.9
	87-88	52.2
	86-87	50.0
	85-86	48.8
	84-85	45.3
	83-84	50.0
	82-83	38.6
Dillon 2	88-89	54.5
	87-88	62.5
	86-87	53.9
	85-86	54.3
	84-85	35.4
	83-84	42.2
	82-83	34.7
Dillon 3	88-89	58.0
	87-88	62.1
	86-87	66.9
	85-86	55.1
	84-85	64.7
	83-84	60.7
	82-83	43.9
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
State	88-89	64.3
	87-88	63.7
	86-87	62.9
	85-86	58.5
	84-85	55.9
	83-84	51.7
	82-83	42.4

Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS
ON TOTAL BATTERY FOR DILLON COUNTY AND S.C. - GRADE 4
1982-89**



Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989

PERCENTAGE OF SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS
SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON
CTBS IN DILLON COUNTY AND THE STATE

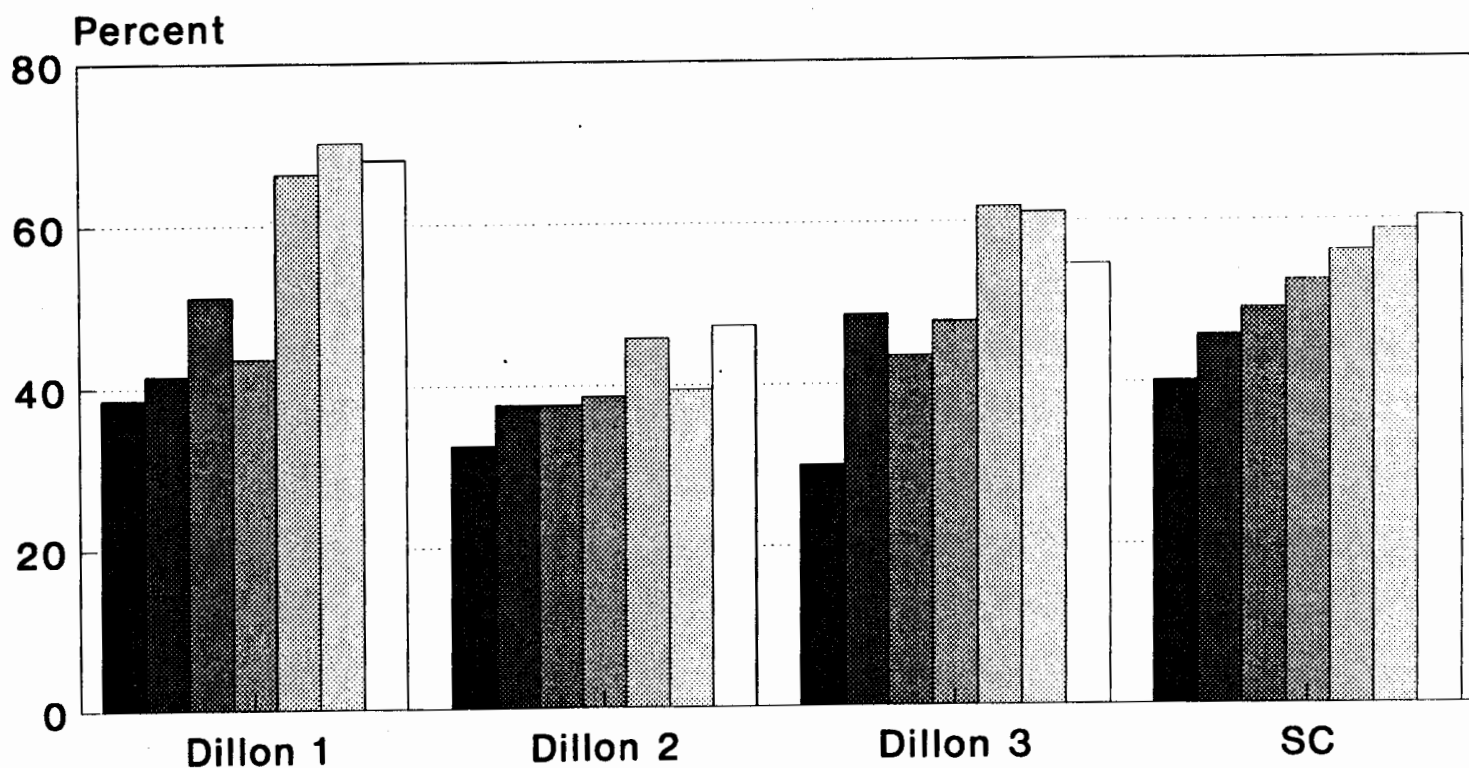
1982-89

<u>District</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Battery Score</u>
Dillon 1	88-89	68.0
	87-88	70.2
	86-87	66.3
	85-86	43.6
	84-85	51.2
	83-84	41.5
	82-83	38.6
Dillon 2	88-89	47.4
	87-88	39.5
	86-87	45.9
	85-86	38.7
	84-85	37.7
	83-84	37.7
	82-83	32.6
Dillon 3	88-89	54.7
	87-88	61.1
	86-87	61.8
	85-86	47.8
	84-85	43.5
	83-84	48.6
	82-83	30.0

State	88-89	60.4
	87-88	58.7
	86-87	56.2
	85-86	52.6
	84-85	49.2
	83-84	45.9
	82-83	40.2

Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS
ON TOTAL BATTERY FOR DILLON COUNTY AND S.C. - GRADE 7
1982-89**



Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989

PERCENTAGE OF NINTH GRADE STUDENTS
SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON
CTBS IN DILLON COUNTY AND THE STATE

1985-89

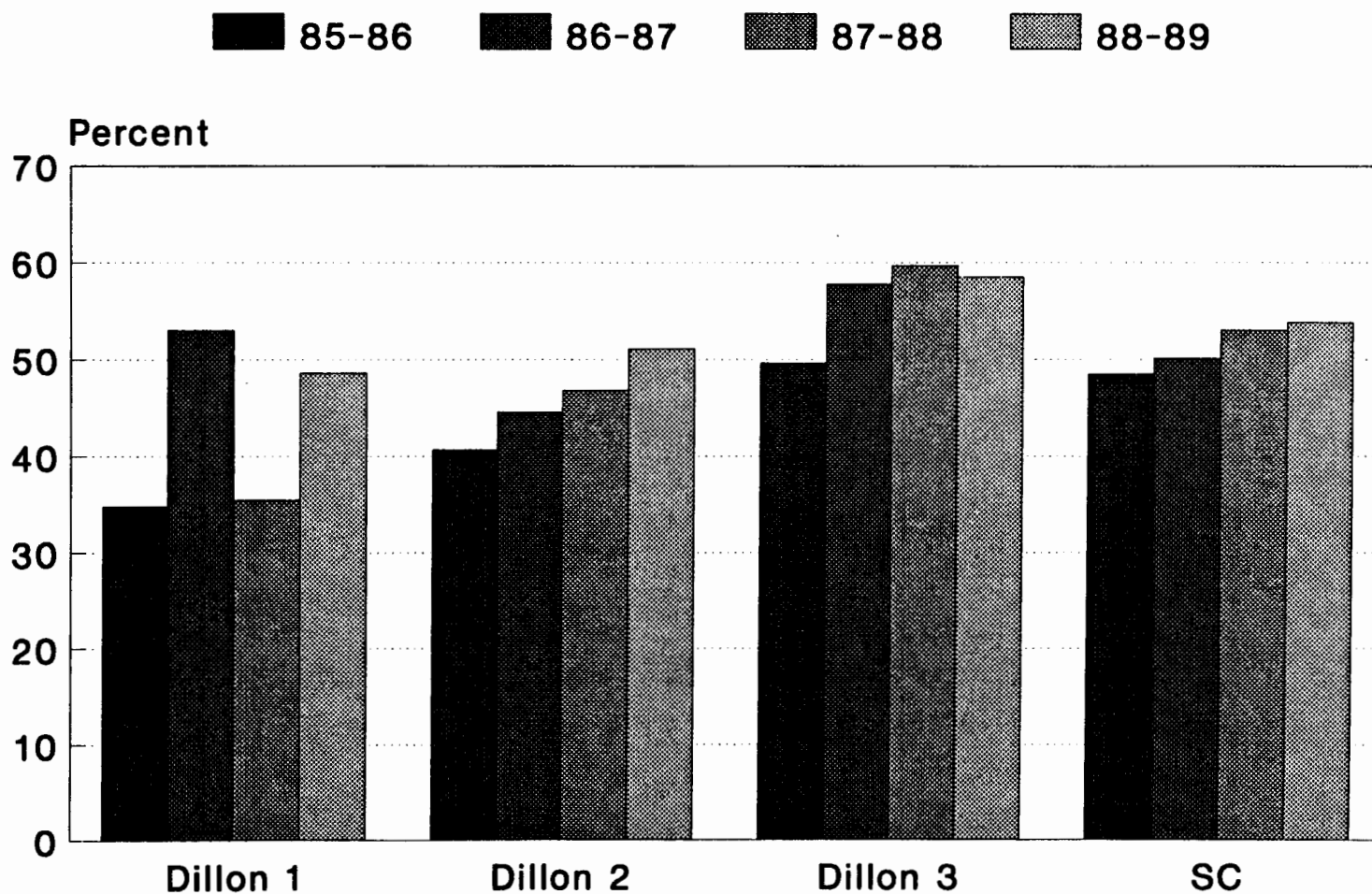
<u>District</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Battery Score</u>
Dillon 1	88-89	48.6
	87-88	35.5
	86-87	53.0
	85-86	34.8
Dillon 2	88-89	51.1
	87-88	46.8
	86-87	44.6
	85-86	40.7
Dillon 3	88-89	58.5
	87-88	59.7
	86-87	57.8
	85-86	49.6

State	88-89	53.8
	87-88	53.0
	86-87	50.1
	85-86	48.5

NOTE: Figures prior to 1985-86 not available

Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989.

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS SCORING ABOVE 50TH PERCENTILE ON CTBS
ON TOTAL BATTERY FOR DILLON COUNTY AND S.C. - GRADE 9
1985-89**



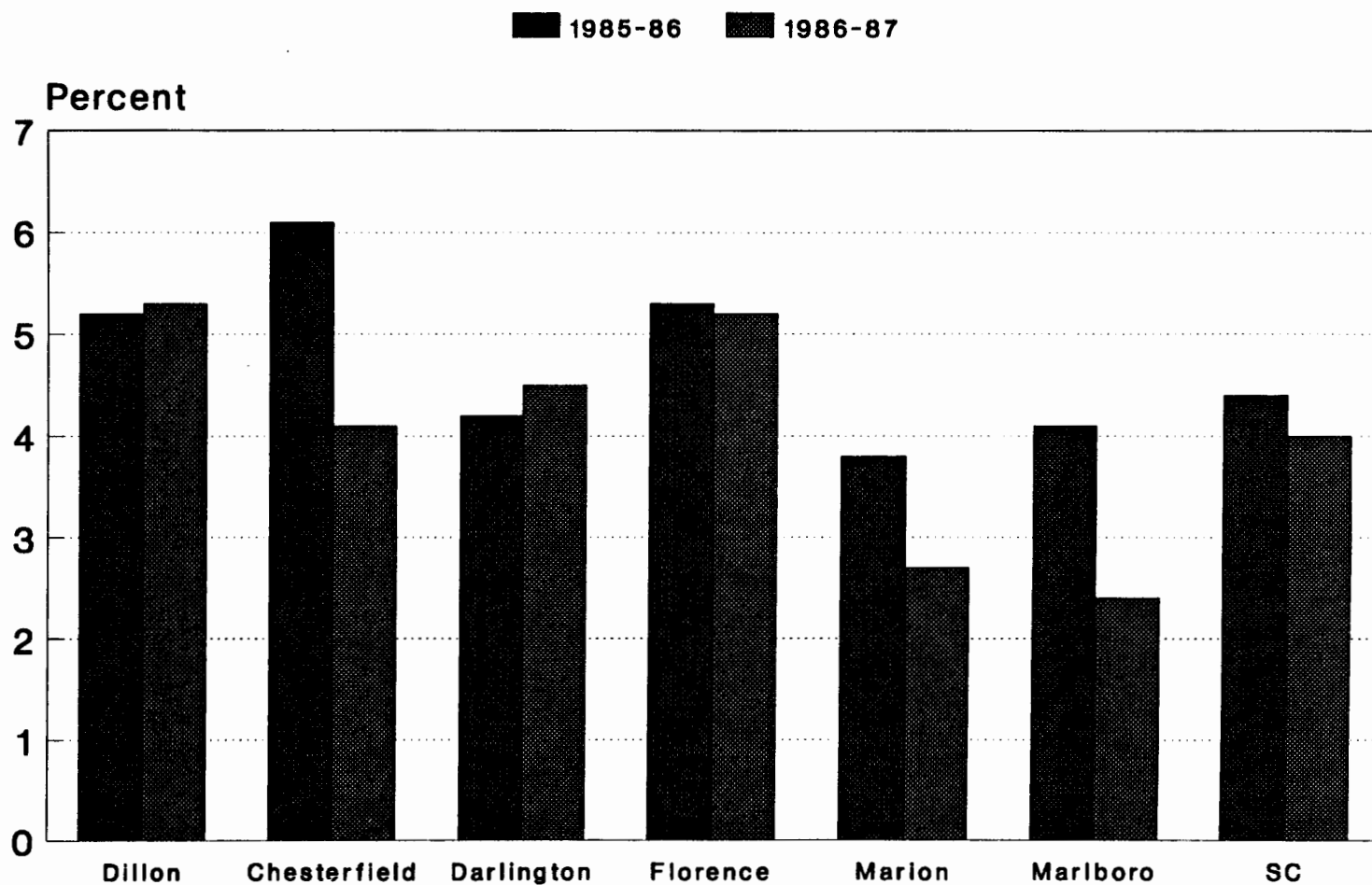
Source: S.C. Statewide Testing Program 1989

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE
GRADES 9-12 - BY COUNTY

County	% Dropouts* Grades 9-12 1985-86	% Dropouts** Grades 9-12 1986-87
Dillon	5.2%	5.3%
Chesterfield	6.1%	4.1%
Darlington	4.2%	4.5%
Florence	5.3%	5.2%
Marion	3.8%	2.7%
Marlboro	4.1%	2.4%
----- STATE TOTAL	4.4%	4.0%

SOURCES: South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1988*
South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1989**

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE GRADES 9-12



Sources: South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1988 and 1989.

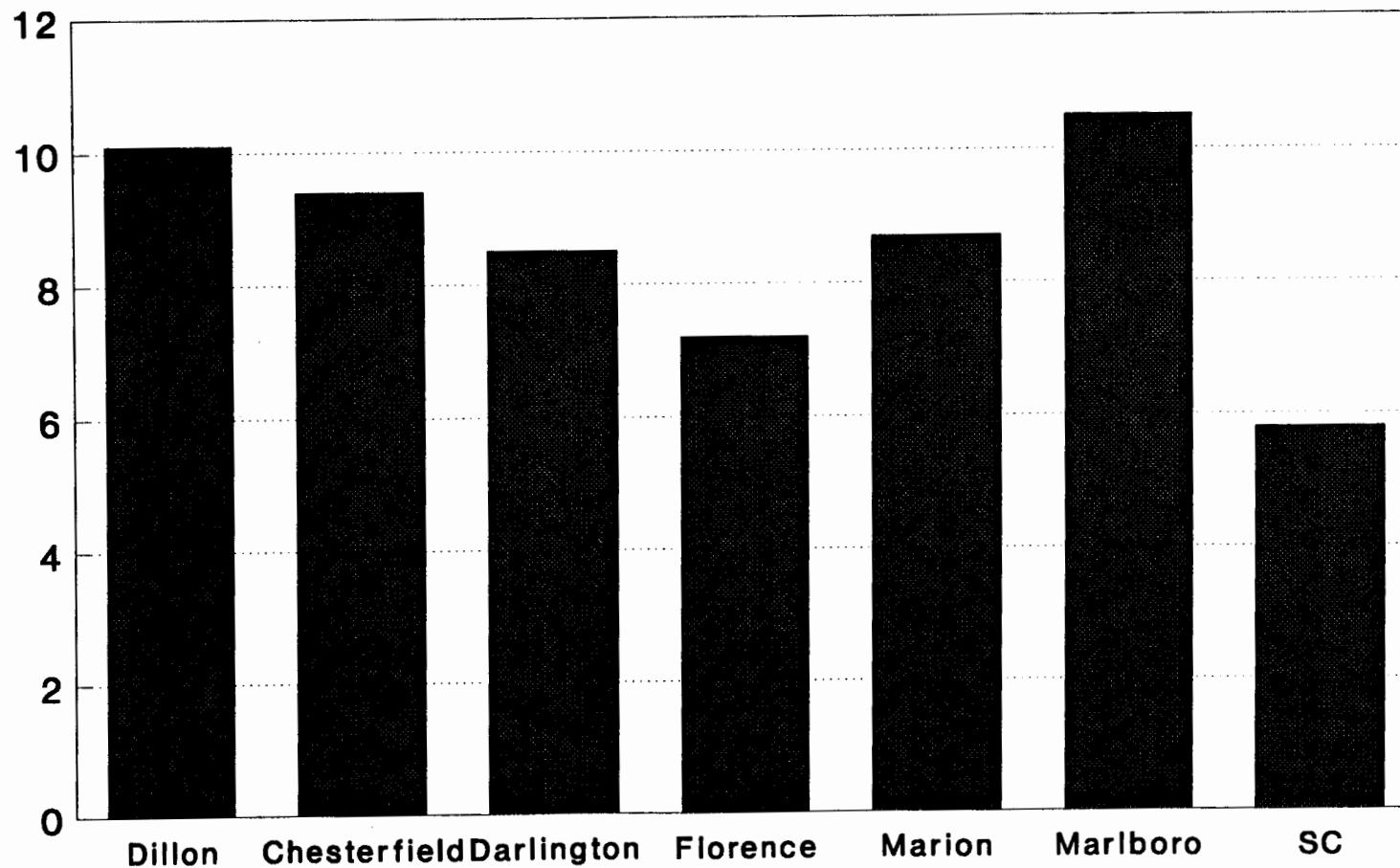
PERCENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OR
OVER WITH LESS THAN A 5TH GRADE
EDUCATION, 1980 - BY COUNTY

County	Percent
Dillon	10.1%
Chesterfield	9.4%
Darlington	8.5%
Florence	7.2%
Marion	8.7%
Marlboro	10.5%
----- STATE TOTAL -----	5.8%

NOTE: Dillon County Ranks 8th in South Carolina in this Category.

SOURCE: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of South Carolina 1987-88, 1989 Edition.

PERCENT POPULATION 18 YEARS OR OVER WITH LESS THAN A 5TH GRADE EDUCATION 1980



NOTE: Dillon County ranks 8th in SC.

Source: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of SC 1987-88, 1989 edition.

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY POPULATION
25 YEARS OLD OR OVER, 1980 - BY COUNTY

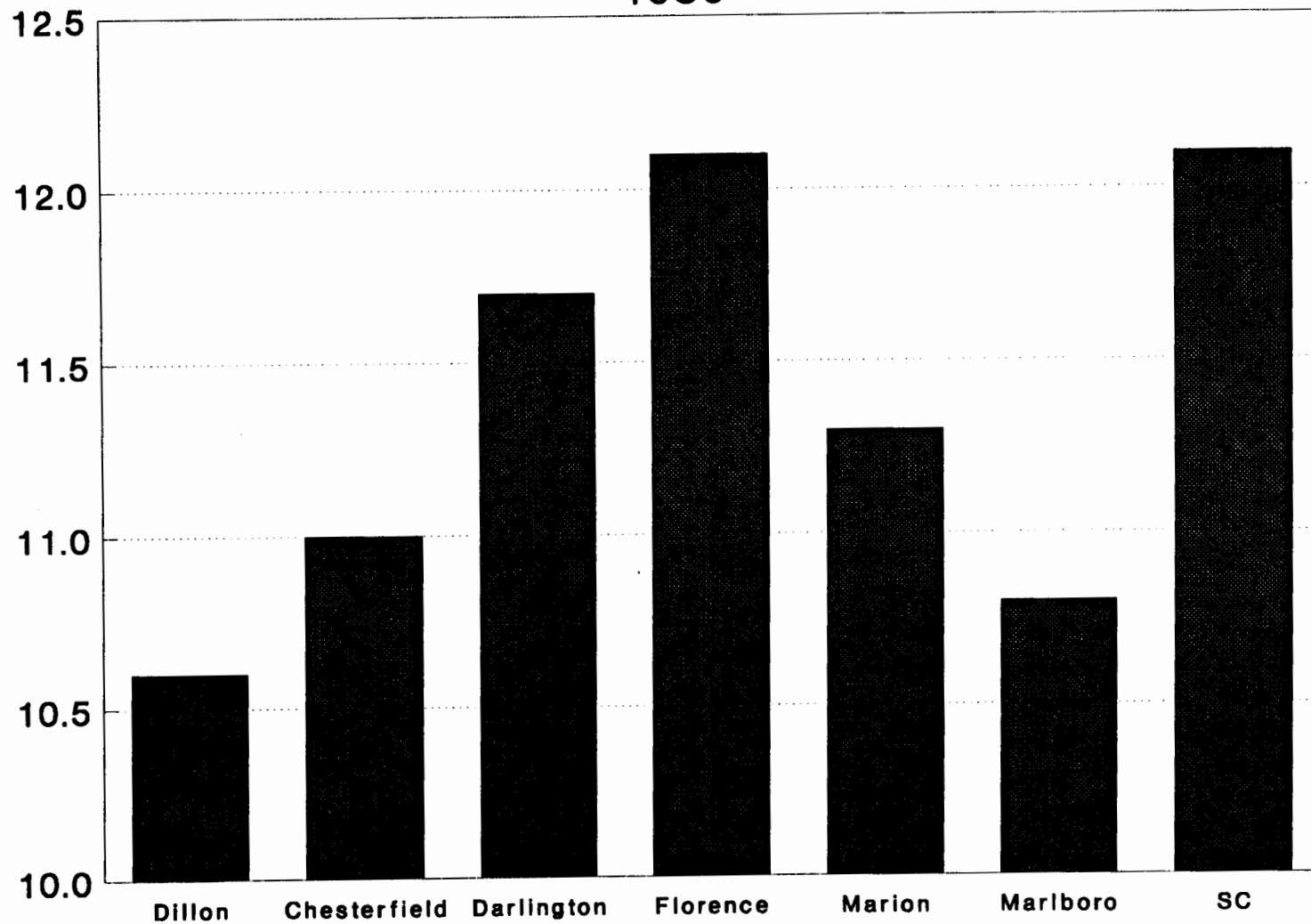
<u>County</u>	<u>Median Years</u>
Dillon	10.6
Chesterfield	11.0
Darlington	11.7
Florence	12.1
Marion	11.3
Marlboro	10.8

STATE MEDIAN	12.1

NOTE: Dillon County ranks last in South Carolina.

SOURCE: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of
South Carolina 1987-88, 1989 Edition.

**MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY POPULATION
25 YEARS OLD OR OVER
1980**



NOTE: Dillon County ranks last in SC.

SOURCE: Rankings of the Counties and School Districts of SC 1987-88, 1989 edition.

IV. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Labor Force and Wages

This labor force profile examines three issues: (1) labor force characteristics, (2) the availability of labor, and (3) estimated wages and salaries. The profile provides county and state statistics, as well as site-specific information on the labor force within 15- and 30-mile commuting distances of Dillon.

Labor Force Characteristics

The composition and size of a community's labor force is linked very closely with demographic and economic conditions and trends in the region. The following labor force profile provides basic information on the population base and labor force characteristics so that the reader can better assess labor force conditions in the community.

Civilian Population

The civilian labor force within a 30-mile radius of Dillon was 143,363 as of September 1989. Within a 15-mile radius the labor force is approximately 27,566. The civilian labor force represents all nonmilitary employed and unemployed workers residing in the designated area.

In general, South Carolina's labor force is younger than the national average and contains more women as full-time workers. South Carolina's median age, 30.5, is lower than the national average of 32.1. The following table summarizes the demographic characteristics of the working-age population for the population in the community, county, and the state.

Labor Force Characteristics for the Dillon Area and the State

	<u>15-mile Radius</u>	<u>30-mile Radius</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Total Civilian Population	62,087	318,776	34,500	3,514,440
Age Distribution				
18-24	12.2%	12.2%	12.1%	12.9%
25-44	27.4%	28.5%	26.8%	30.6%
45-54	8.1%	8.8%	7.9%	9.4%
55 & up	18.4%	18.7%	18.2%	19.0%
Gender				
Male	47.1%	47.4%	47.6%	48.2%
Female	52.9%	52.6%	52.4%	51.8%
Education				
At least 12 yrs.	41.3%	45.9%	39.3%	58.9%
College Grad.	8.2%	9.7%	7.9%	15.9%

Employment

The total nonagricultural wage-and-salary employment for Dillon County was 9,570 as of September 1989. Employment data include all full- and part-time wage and salaried workers employed in the county. Employment statistics are compiled by place of work. Consequently, these employment figures reflect only the people working within Dillon County. These people may or may not reside in the county.

Employment Figures for the Dillon Area and the State

	<u>15-mile Radius</u>	<u>30-mile Radius</u>	<u>Dillon County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Employment (9-89)	18,552	110,481	9,570	1,520,100
Percent Change 1980-1989	12.0%	11.6%	18.3%	27.9%

Employment By Sector

Below is a table analyzing the employment by sector in Dillon County in the years 1980 and 1988. Approximately 40% of the workers in Dillon County were employed in the manufacturing sector in 1988. This is an increase of 4% since 1980. The second highest employment sector is the Retail/Wholesale sector where 24% of the workers employed in the county are employed.

Employment by Sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>
Construction	2.6%	2.3%
Manufacturing	36.0%	40.2%
Transport/Utilities	2.0%	1.6%
Wholesale/Retail	25.7%	24.0%
FIRE	2.6%	2.1%
Services	12.5%	13.7%
Government	18.7%	16.1%

Occupations

Overall South Carolina has a higher per capita percentage of craftsmen, operatives, and laborers than the average percentages of the nation and the Southeastern states. US Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 20.2% of the employees in South Carolina were craftsmen, operatives, and laborers in 1987, compared with a national average of 13.2%.

Availability of Labor

The Labor force participation rate is the ratio that results from dividing the civilian labor force by the total civilian population.

Labor Force Participation Rate for the Dillon Area and the State

	<u>15-mile Radius</u>	<u>30-mile Radius</u>	<u>Dillon County</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
Participation Rate	44.4%	45.0%	44.9%	47.9%

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Dillon County was 7.7% in September of 1989. The state rate at that same time was 5.0%. By comparison the county rate one year earlier was 5.8% and the state rate was 4.4%.

The unemployment rate reflects the number of individuals who are actively seeking work. The unemployment rate should be used in conjunction with other labor force data to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the availability of qualified, recruitable labor. Labor can be attracted from a number of sources including the unemployed, new entrants into the labor force, the underemployed, and commuters from surrounding areas. In addition the number of households with incomes below \$10,000 annually in a community provides added information on a group of workers which

may be available for job upgrading if wage increases and training programs are available. The following table provides estimates of the numbers of new entrants, unemployed, lower-income households, and non-participants in the labor force.

Sources of Labor for Dillon County

Estimated number of county residents age 18 to 54 who are not currently participating in the labor force.....	5,573
Estimate number of county residents who are currently unemployed.....	1,200
Estimated number of county residents expected to reach age 18 between 1988 and 1992.....	2,954
Estimated number of households where total income is less than \$10,000.....	3,203

Wages and Salaries

The average wage for all full-time and part-time workers in the county was 13,936 in 1987. The following table compares the average wages for Dillon County to that of the state and the nation.

Wages and Salaries for Dillon County, the State, and Nation

	<u>1988 Wages and Salaries</u>	<u>Percent of National Average</u>
Dillon*	\$13,936	63.7%
South Carolina	\$18,009	82.3%
US	\$21,871	100.0%

(*County figure is 1987 data.)

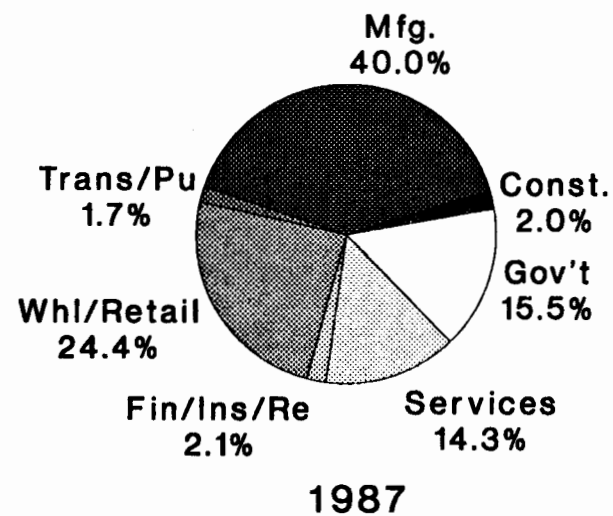
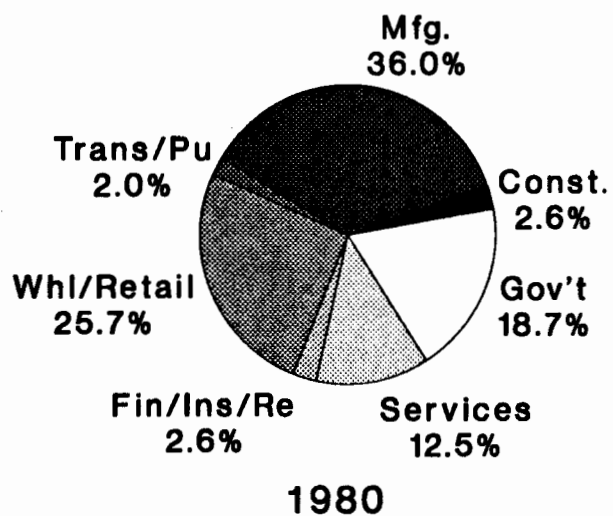
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

1980 and 1987

Employment By Sector	DILLON		CHESTERFIELD		DARLINGTON		FLORENCE		MARION		MARLBORO		STATE	
	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987	1980	1987
Const.	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	3.8%	4.2%	8.5%	6.2%	3.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%	6.2%	6.2%
Mfg.	36.0%	40.0%	55.1%	56.6%	45.8%	35.7%	28.4%	26.4%	45.7%	45.4%	53.7%	49.8%	33.0%	26.8%
Trans/Pu	2.0%	1.7%	2.9%	1.9%	4.7%	6.8%	5.3%	4.0%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.4%	4.5%	4.2%
Whl/Retail	25.7%	24.4%	13.9%	14.4%	16.9%	18.9%	21.9%	23.1%	14.8%	14.1%	13.5%	13.1%	18.9%	22.3%
Fin/Ins/Re	2.6%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	3.9%	5.4%	3.4%	3.3%	1.9%	1.7%	4.0%	4.6%
Services	12.5%	14.3%	8.4%	8.1%	13.1%	16.9%	16.2%	16.7%	13.2%	13.9%	9.7%	11.8%	13.4%	17.4%
Gov't	18.7%	15.5%	16.1%	15.3%	13.6%	15.0%	15.7%	18.1%	17.5%	19.4%	17.9%	20.8%	19.9%	18.4%

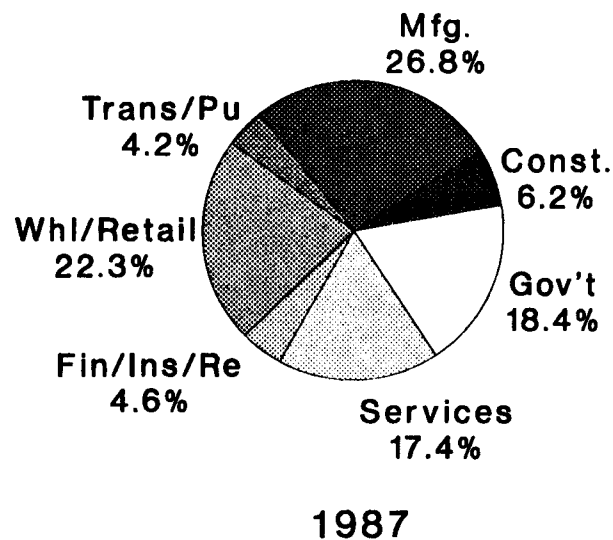
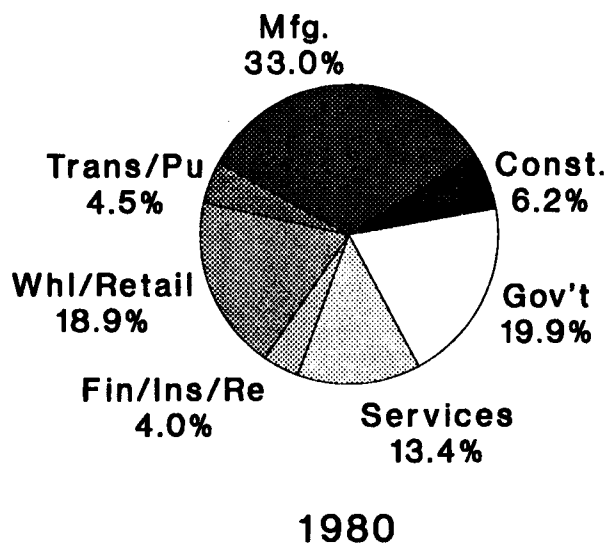
Source: S.C. County Statistical Profiles, June 1989.

DILLON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1987



Source: S.C. County Statistical Profiles, June 1989.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR 1980 AND 1987



Source: S.C. County Statistical Profile, June 1989.

Existing Industries Visitation Assessment

During the period from August 1986 through June 1988, 20 visits were made by Existing Business and Industry Field Agents to industries in Dillon County. Problems and concerns expressed by the managers visited are indicated below:

<u>Problem Area</u>	<u>Percent Expressing Concern</u>
Workers' Compensation	50%
Regulations	40%
Education	50%
Labor	45%
Livability	5%
Utilities	60%
Imports	15%
Taxes	25%
Roads	5%
Skills*	20%

*Note: The major skills shortage list was in the industrial maintenance technical field.

Of the 20 companies, four reported they were planning expansions. Eighteen indicated business was good, and only one said business was bad.

Several of the managers expressed difficulty in attracting labor and indicated they had to compete with the welfare system. The Governor's Work Force Initiation Program is available and in use in the county.

Though poor education and lack of basic skills are considered real problems, companies were generally pleased with work ethic of their employees. Technical education and Special Schools are well known and have earned respect.

Workers' Compensation was of concern to half of the companies visited. One manager indicated that "workers' compensation is a plum waiting to be picked by employees," and another thinks the Workers' Compensation is getting stricter, while yet another thinks they are too lenient.

There were several complaints about the high cost of electricity as well as numerous complaints about the dirty power or blips. Others indicated rates are high but service is good. One manager indicated he got good service from the Co-op and another had the highest praise for CP&L. Overall, though, 60% had concerns or complaints.

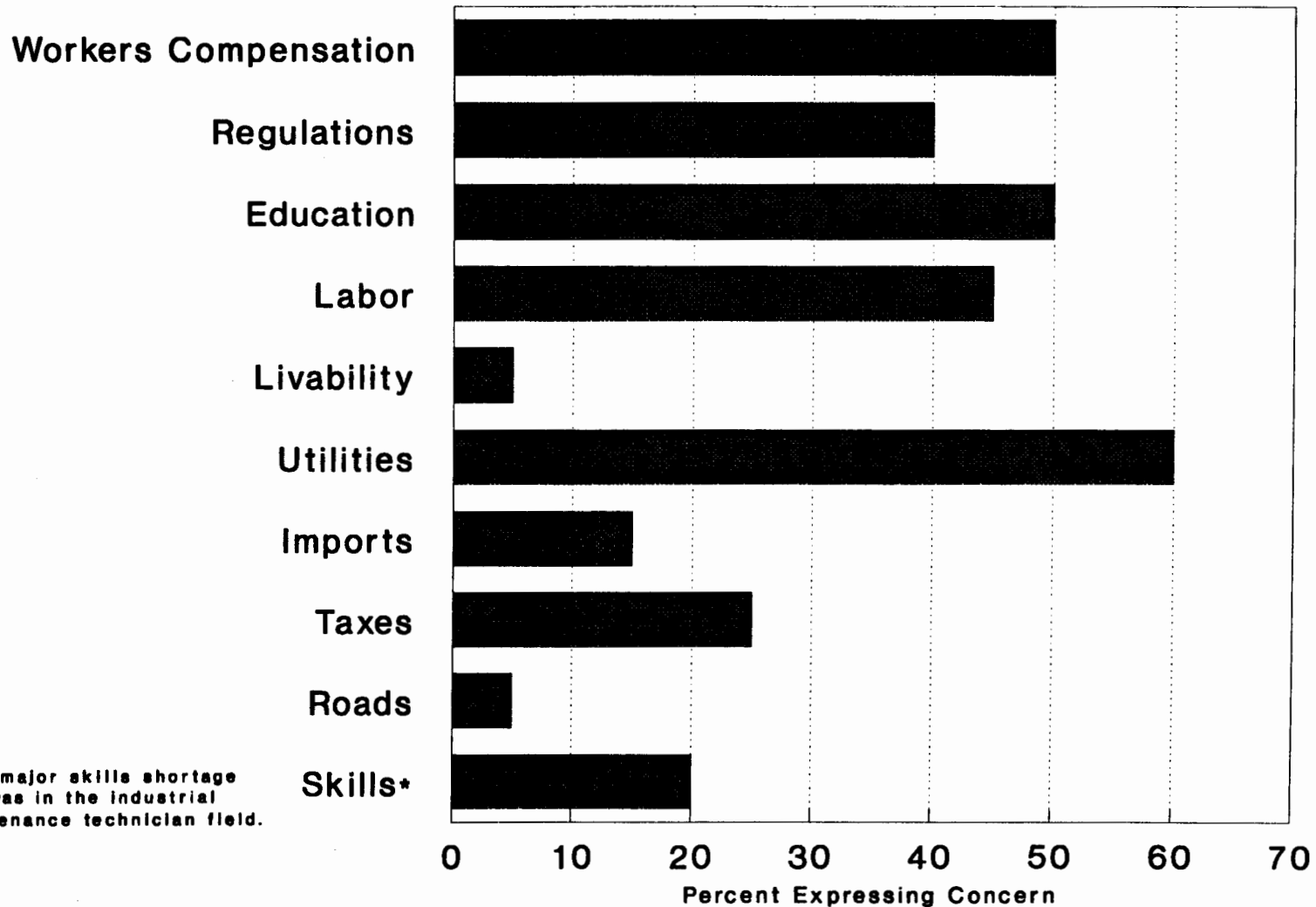
Forty percent of the companies complained about regulatory agencies, with those being about half and half against OSHA and DHEC.

Insurance rates are perceived to be high in all areas, including business, health, auto and personal.

Overall, companies are positive about the business climate in the state and think laws are fair.

Source: Existing Business and Industry Division, State Development Board, 1989.

PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS OF DILLON COUNTY INDUSTRIES AUGUST 1986-JUNE 1988



Source: Existing Business and Industry Division, SDB

Agriculture

South Carolina's overall farm population declined 48% from 1970 to 1980; however, the 1980 percentage of farm population in Dillon and other counties in the region was well above the state's average.

The number of farms in Dillon County decreased 5.8% from 1984 to 1988. This decrease was the highest in the region. Dillon County's land in farms decreased 5.4% from 1984 to 1988. The average size of farms in all of the region and in the state from 1984 to 1988 had very little change.

With the decreases in numbers of farms and the acres of land in farms, cash receipts from farm production has steadily declined. Dillon County experienced a 27.5% decline in cash receipts from 1982 to 1987. Cash receipts for the entire region declined approximately 25% while the state's total declined 16.8%. In the year of 1982, cash receipts from the region was 21.6% of the state's total cash receipts; however, in 1987 the region was only 19.5% of the state's total.

Cash receipts from cotton for 1977 to 1987 decreased 32.8% while wheat and other vegetable crops increased dramatically during the same ten year period. Dillon County ranked 5th in the state for total cash receipts from farm marketings in 1977 and 1987.

Farm Residents

<u>S.C. Farm Population</u>		<u>Percent of Total Population</u>
1970	111,528	4.3%
1980	53,595	1.7%

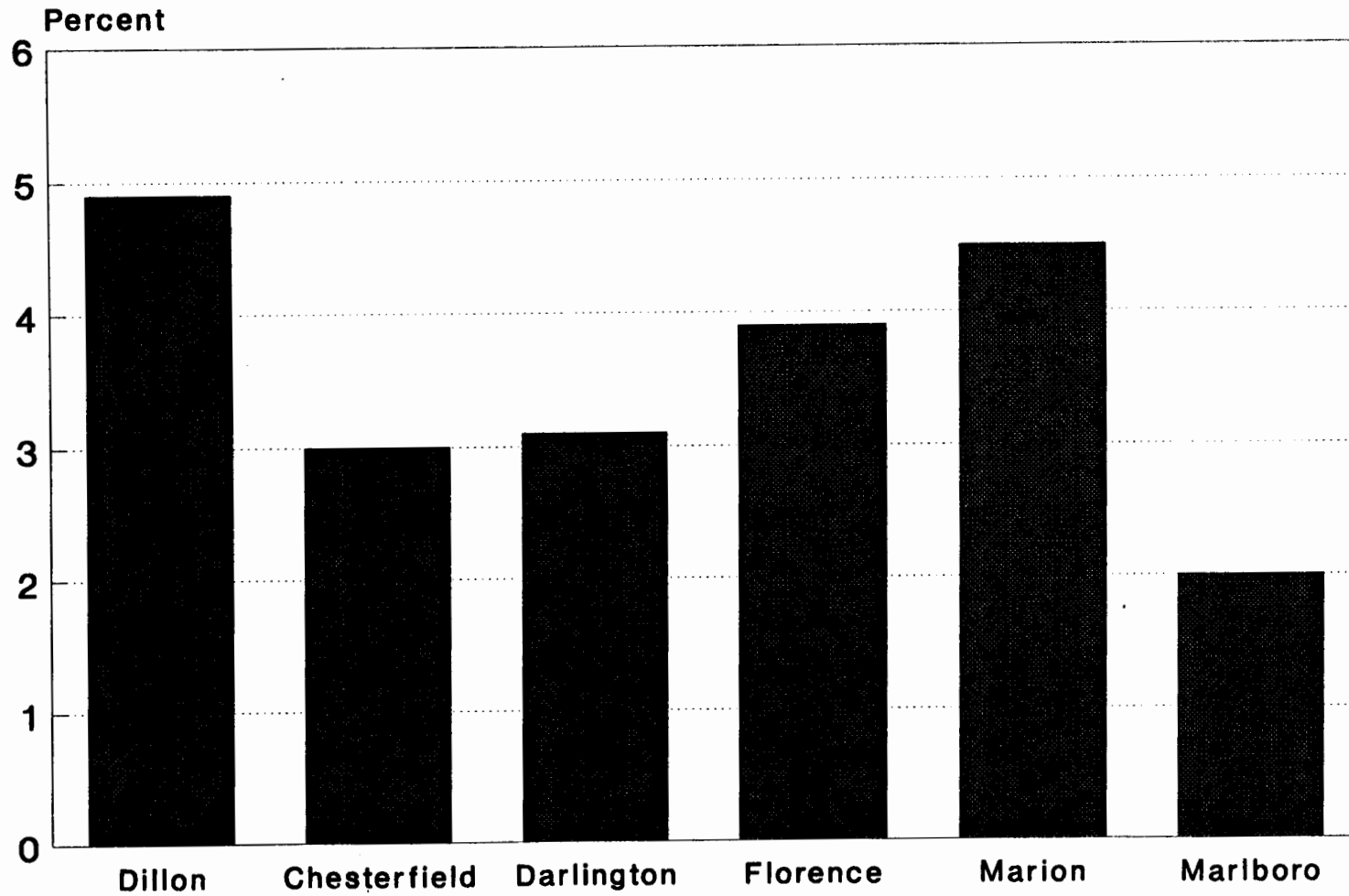
Farm Population in South Carolina Counties - 1980

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Total Farm Population</u>	<u>Percent Population</u>
Dillon	31,083	1,521	4.9
Chesterfield	38,161	1,158	3.0
Darlington	62,717	1,943	3.1
Florence	110,163	4,378	3.9
Marion	34,179	1,547	4.5
Marlboro	31,634	636	2.0

State Total	3,121,820	53,595	1.7

Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

FARM POPULATION 1980



Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

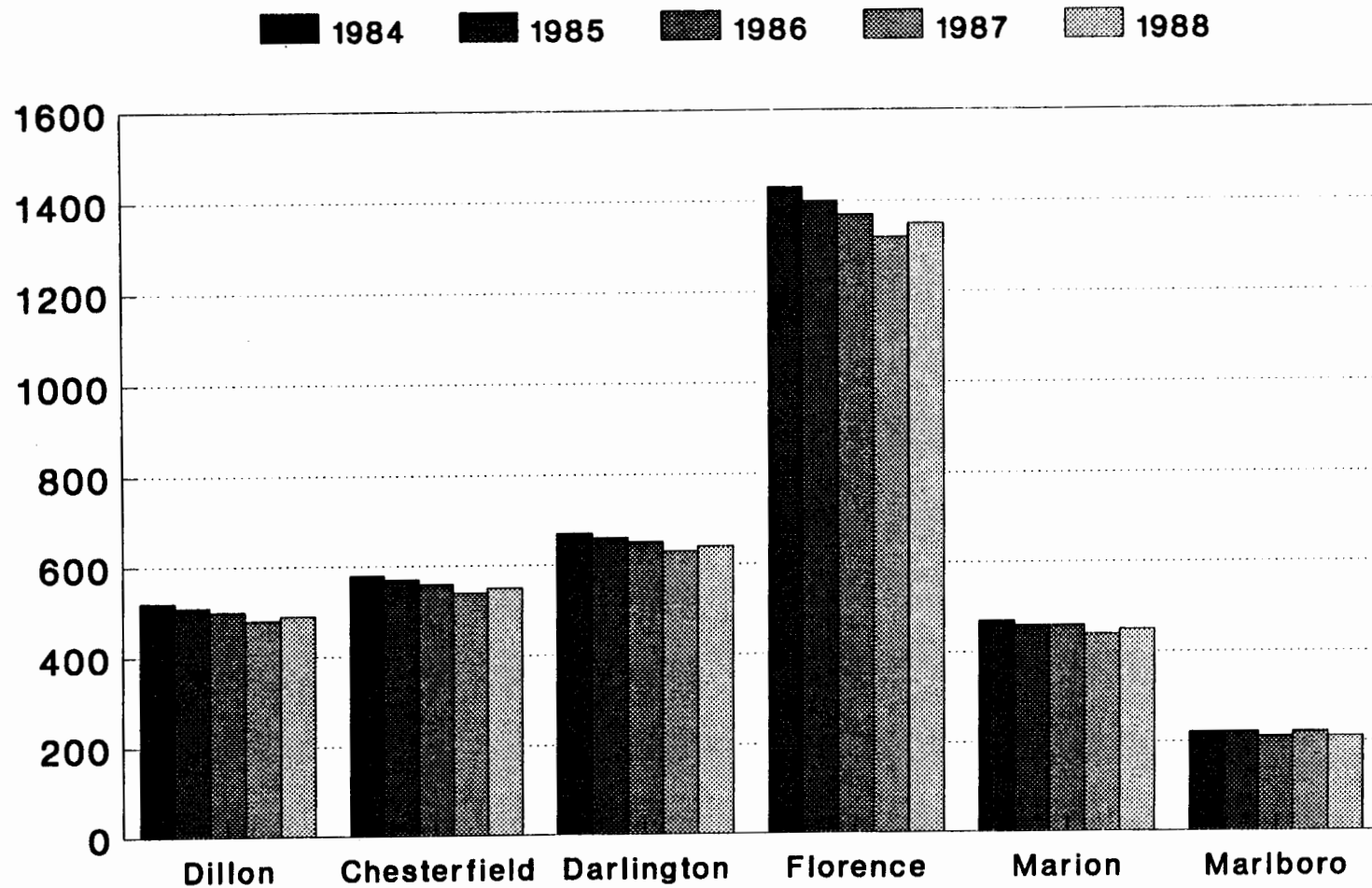
NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTY

1984-88

<u>County</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percent Decrease 1984-88</u>
Dillon	520	510	500	480	490	5.8
Chesterfield	580	570	560	540	550	5.5
Darlington	670	660	650	630	640	4.5
Florence	1,430	1,400	1,370	1,320	1,350	5.6
Marion	470	460	460	440	450	4.3
Marlboro	220	220	210	200	210	4.5
<hr/>						
State Total	28,000	27,500	27,000	26,000	26,500	5.4

Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTY 1984-88



Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

LAND IN FARMS

BY COUNTY

1984-1988

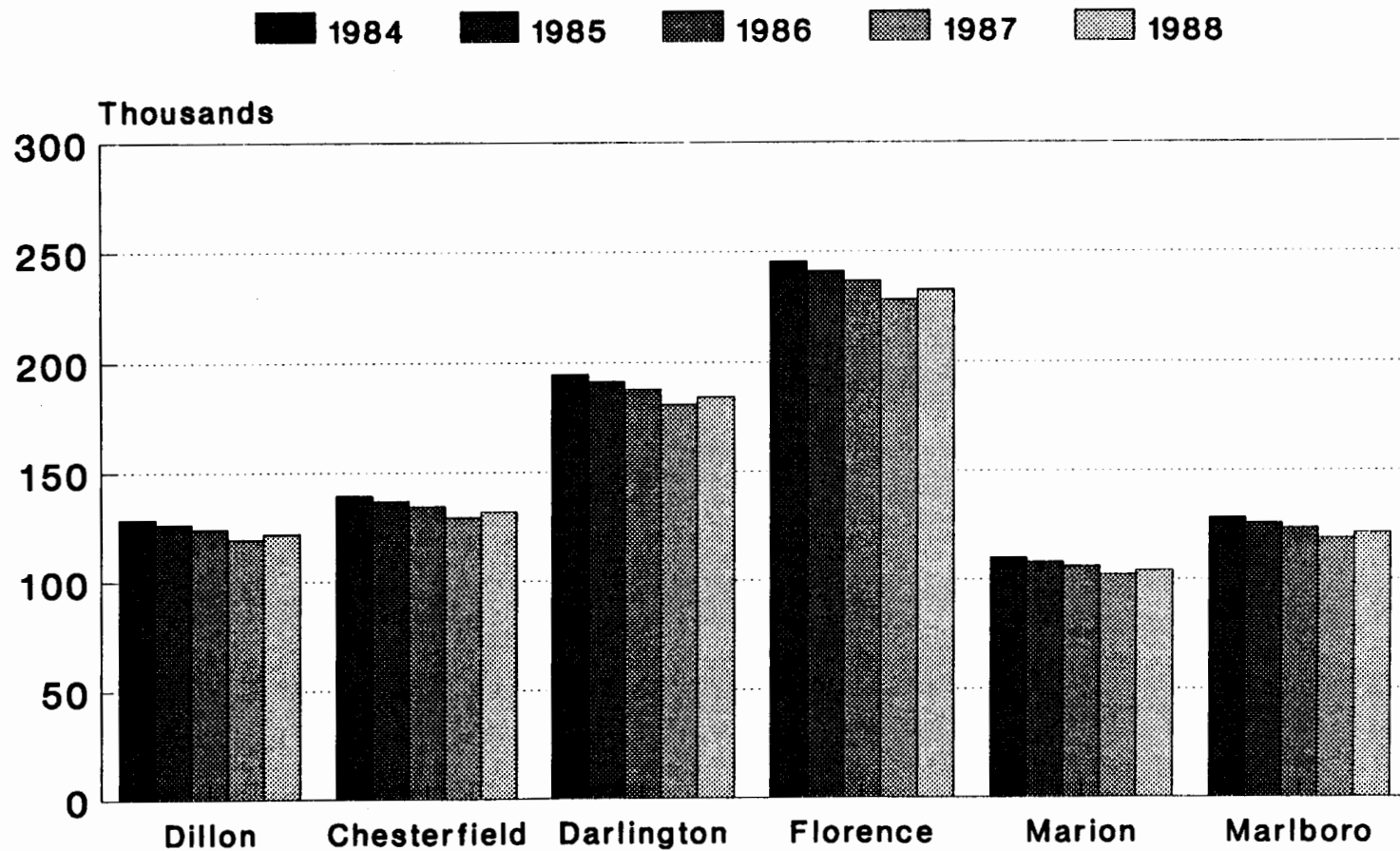
Number of Acres

<u>County</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percent Decrease 1984-88</u>
DILLON	128,800	126,500	124,200	119,600	121,900	5.4%
Chesterfield	139,500	137,000	134,500	129,500	132,000	5.4
Darlington	194,600	191,200	187,700	180,700	184,200	5.4
Florence	245,600	241,200	236,800	228,100	232,500	5.3
Marion	110,100	108,100	106,200	102,300	104,200	5.3
Marlboro	128,300	126,000	123,700	119,100	121,400	5.4

State	5,600,000	5,500,000	5,400,00	5,200,000	5,300,000	5.4

Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service

LAND IN FARMS BY COUNTY 1984-1988



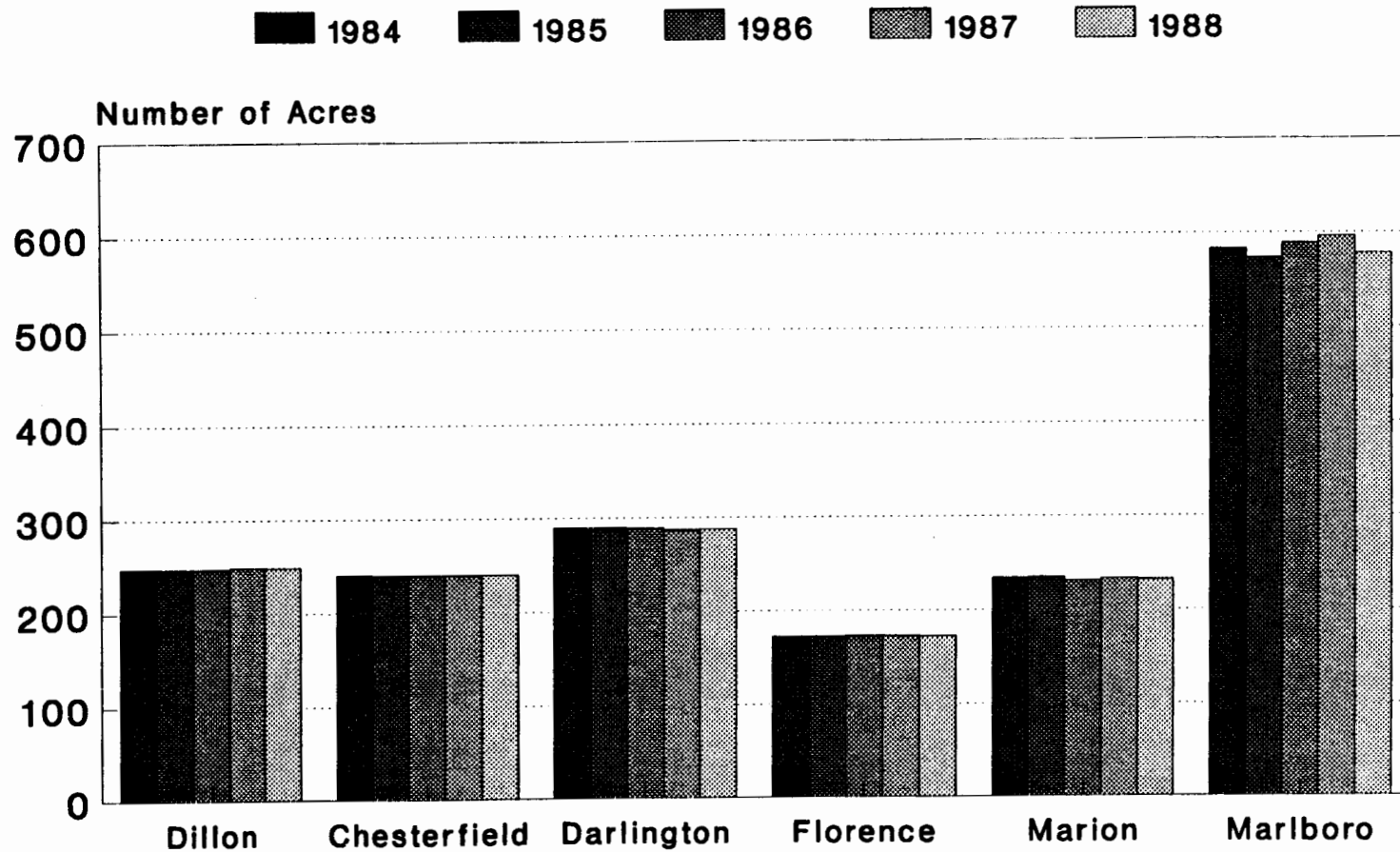
Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS
BY COUNTY
1984 - 1988

	Number of Acres				
<u>County</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Dillon	248	248	248	249	249
Chesterfield	241	240	240	240	240
Darlington	290	290	289	287	288
Florence	172	172	173	173	172
Marion	234	235	231	233	232
Marlboro	583	573	589	596	578
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
State Total	200	200	200	200	200

Source: S.C. Agricultural Statistics Service.

AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS BY COUNTY 1984-1988



Source: S.C. Agricultural Statistics Service

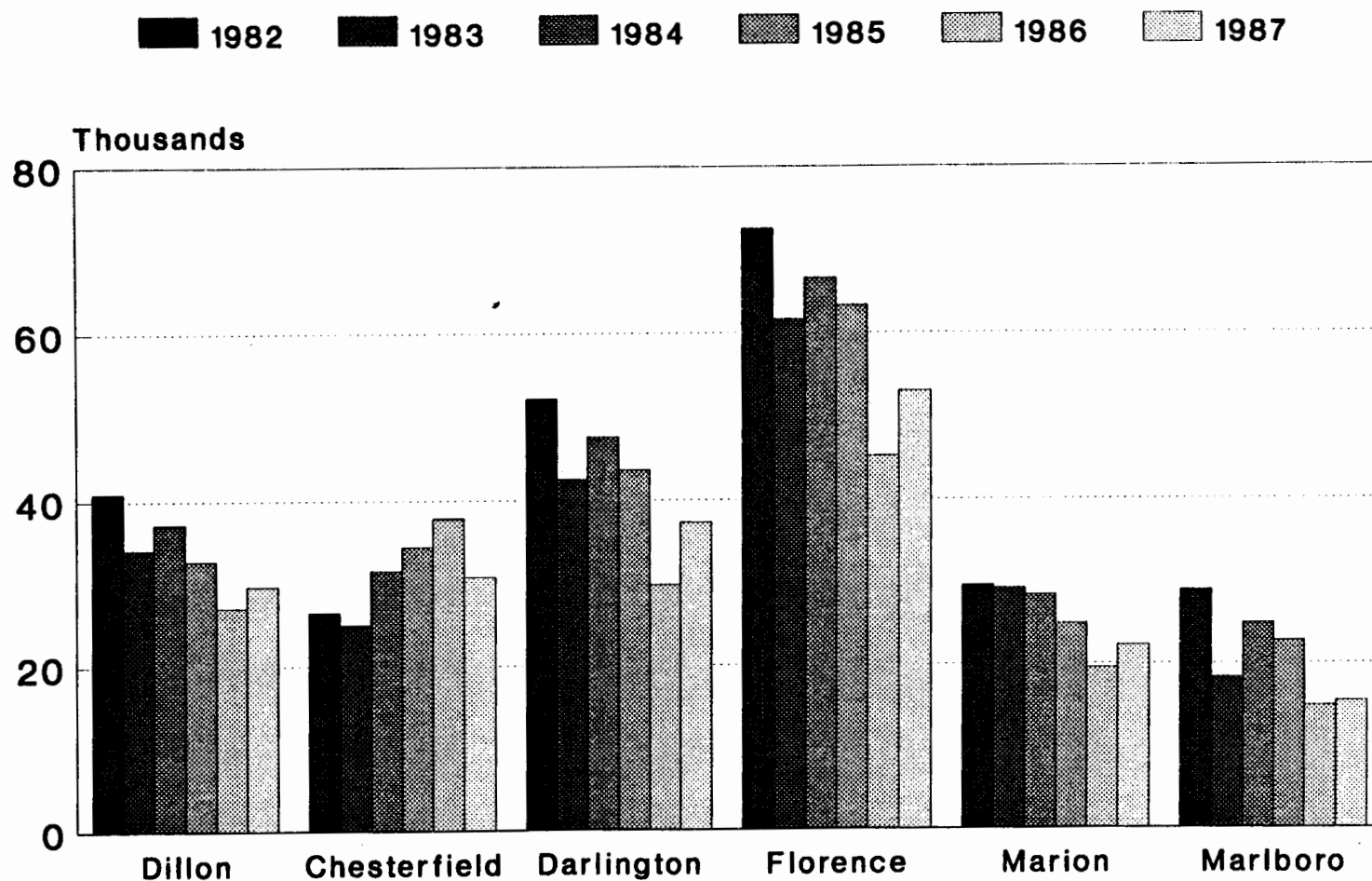
CASH RECEIPTS OF FARM PRODUCTION

1982-1987

	<u>Dillon</u>	<u>Chesterfield</u>	<u>Darlington</u>	<u>Florence</u>	<u>Marion</u>	<u>Marlboro</u>	<u>State Total</u>
1987	29,669	30,717	37,263	53,023	22,224	15,380	963,642
1986	27,078	37,796	29,749	45,228	19,498	14,783	928,173
1985	32,766	34,416	43,649	63,296	24,874	22,710	1,064,004
1984	37,220	31,508	47,585	66,622	28,403	24,829	1,162,980
1983	34,096	24,995	42,471	61,662	29,131	18,251	1,025,597
1982	40,902	26,517	52,159	72,523	29,506	28,893	1,158,369

Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

CASH RECEIPTS OF FARM PRODUCTION 1982-1987



Source: S.C. Agriculture Statistics Service.

DILLON COUNTY CASH RECEIPTS
FROM FARM MARKETINGS
1977-1987

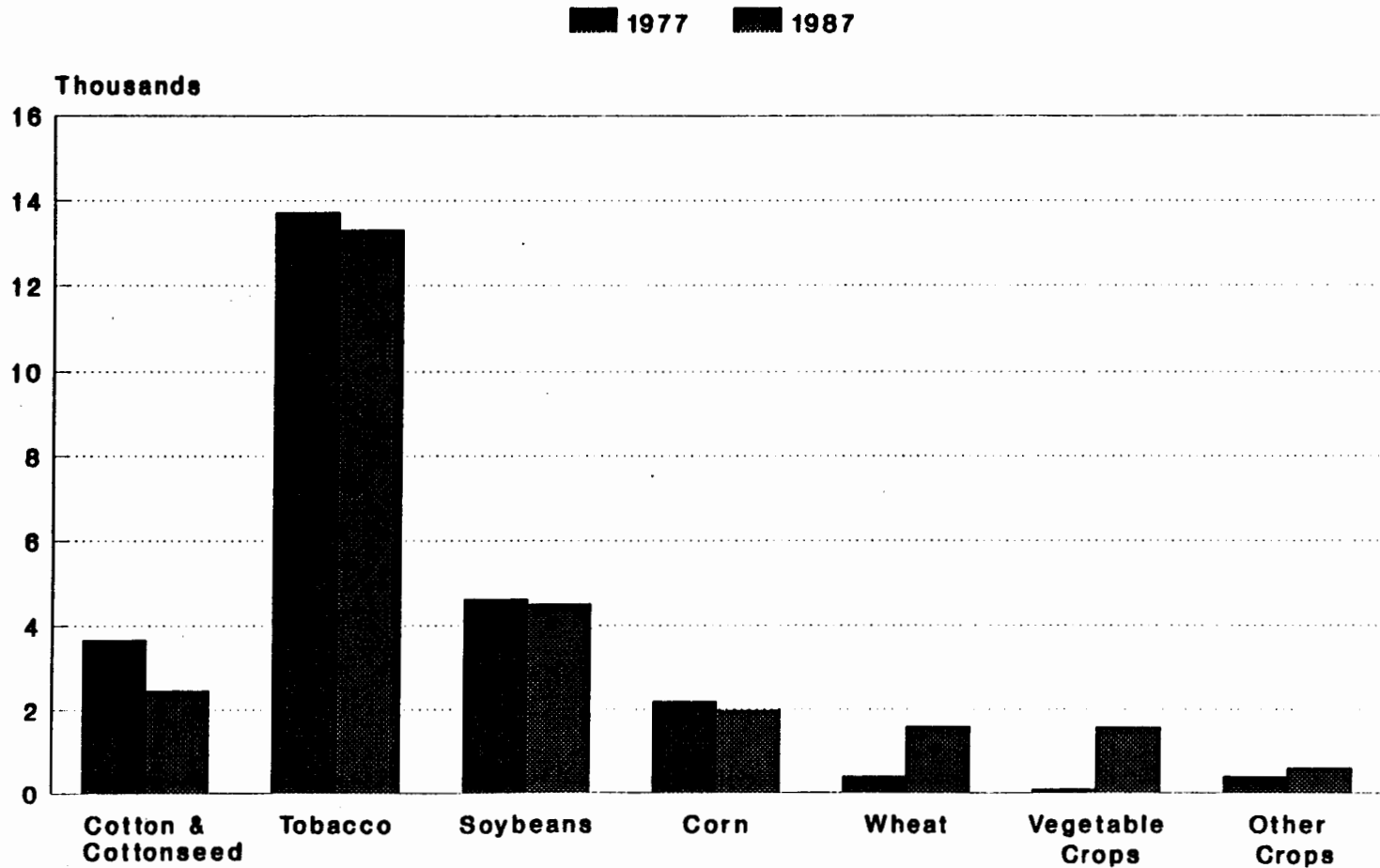
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	1977	1977 STATE TOTAL	1987	1987 STATE TOTAL
TOBACCO (FLUE CURED)	\$13,721	\$170,919	\$13,296	\$149,140
SOYBEANS	\$4,614	\$132,633	\$4,491	\$82,568
OTHER CROPS	\$379	\$48,005	\$605	\$74,668
VEGATABLE CROPS	\$77	\$28,941	\$1,580	\$51,496
CORN	\$2,195	\$56,458	\$1,975	\$34,780
COTTON AND COTTONSEED	\$3,646	\$33,321	\$2,451	\$32,444
WHEAT	\$383	\$5,907	\$1,590	\$23,212
TOTAL CROPS	\$25,052	\$515,371	\$25,988	\$502,676

RANK IN STATE - 1977 - 5

RANK IN STATE - 1987 - 5

DILLON COUNTY CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS 1977-1987



Rank In State: 1977 - 5, 1987 - 5

Retail Sales

Despite the second lowest per capita income in the six county region, Dillon County's retail sales increased 52.3% between 1984 and 1988--a growth rate that far exceeded that of the region and of the state as a whole.

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita Income (87)</u>	<u>Retail Sales 1988</u>	<u>Increase-Retail Sales 1984-1988</u>
DILLON	\$8,586	\$287,117,137	52.3%
Marlboro	8,226	145,313,613	15.0%
Marion	9,206	229,123,172	-7.6%
Darlington	10,030	540,258,905	15.9%
Chesterfield	10,442	228,499,572	22.3%
Florence	11,279	1,755,984,350	20.7%

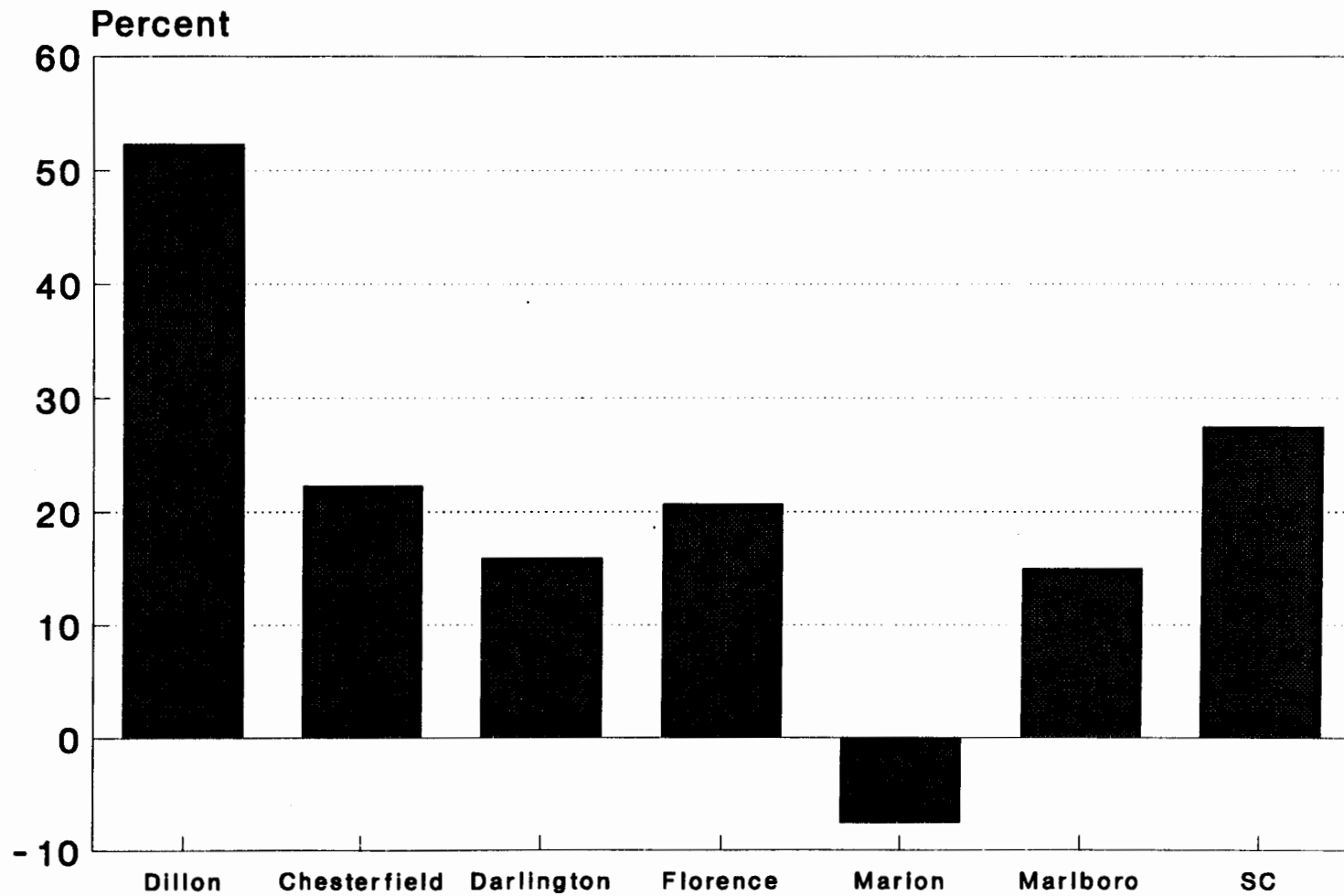
Total retail sales within the incorporated towns of Dillon, Latta, and Lake View amounted to almost \$114 million. The balance of sales took place elsewhere in the county and can largely be attributed to South of the Border and other tourist related business on Highways 9, 301, 38, and I-95, and the Wal-Mart and Food Lion centers which were outside the city limits of Dillon until 1989.

The City of Dillon serves as a regional shopping destination for surrounding rural communities in South and North Carolina. The County also benefits from heavy tourist traffic from central North Carolina to Myrtle Beach and on I-95.

The City of Dillon was designated a Main Street City in 1987.

Source: South Carolina Downtown Development Association, 1989.

RETAIL SALES INCREASE 1984-88



Source: S.C. Downtown Development Association

Tourism/Recreation

From 1984 through 1988, Florence County has more than doubled the number of reservations made for tourists by welcome centers while Dillon County has remained virtually the same. From 1987 to 1988, Dillon County actually had a decline in the number of reservations.

As a result of the tourism industry, 668 jobs were provided in Dillon county 1988. Total payroll for these jobs was \$5,555,000.

State Park Information on Dillon, Florence and Chesterfield Counties

Dillon County -- Little Pee Dee State Park -- off SC#57, 11 miles southeast of Dillon.

Quiet camping in an unspoiled setting is enjoyed at this park. Fishing enthusiasts try their luck in the 55 acre lake. Located near I-95, this park is popular with interstate travelers as well as local residents.

Amenities include: 50 camp sites, 3 picnic shelters, 55 acre lake for fishing and swimming, pedal boats and fishing boats available to rent, nature trails.

Florence County -- Lynches River State Park off US#52, 12 miles south of Florence.

Situated on Lynches River in the Pee Dee Region, this popular day-use park provides river fishing, nature trails and picnicking. A 50 meter Olympic-size swimming pool and an 11,000 square foot community building are two of the main features of this park.

Amenities include: 1 picnic shelter, pool, river fishing, nature trails, community building.

Florence County -- Woods Bay State Park off I-95 and US#387, 3 miles west of Olanta.

A boardwalk extending through the dense swamp of a Carolina Bay provides a perfect opportunity to observe a variety of plant and animal life in this unique habitat. Park visitors can enjoy a canoe trail that winds through the bay.

Amenities include: 1 picnic shelter, lake fishing, canoe rentals, boardwalk, nature trails, interpretive programs.

Chesterfield County -- Cheraw State Park enter on US#1 and US#52, 4m. SW of Cheraw.

South Carolina's first state park, Cheraw is located in the sandhills region. Large towering cypress trees at the upper end of the lake are among the park's best kept secrets. The 309-acre lake offers fishing, swimming and various recreational opportunities in a beautiful setting. Cabins and campsites are available for overnight guests.

Amenities include: 8 cabins, 25 campsites, 7 picnic shelters, lake swimming and fishing, fishing boat, pedal boat and canoe rentals, nature trails, interpretive program, community center. Note: A golf course is scheduled to open at this park within 3 years.

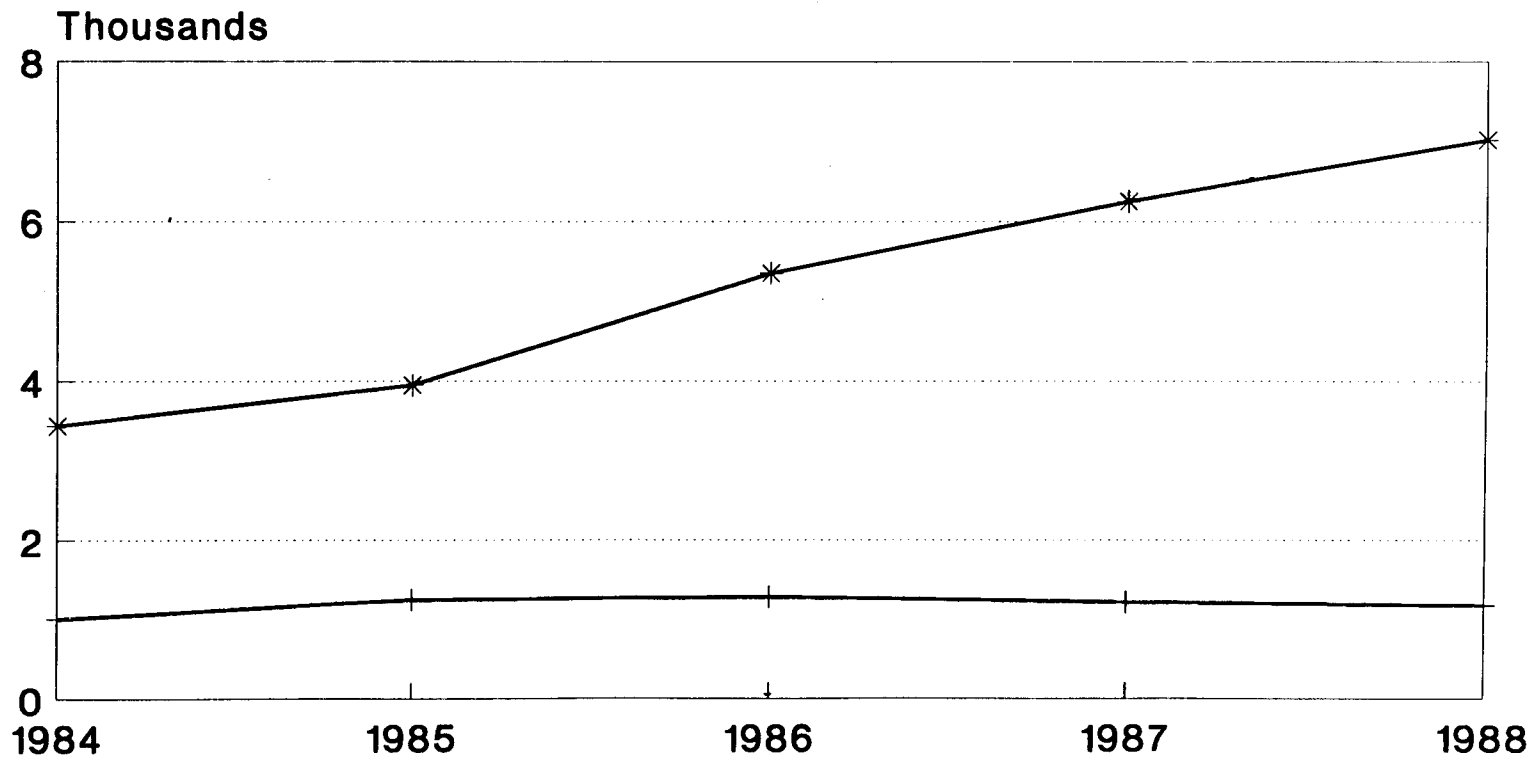
COMPLIMENTARY RESERVATIONS MADE BY
WELCOME CENTERS
1984-1988

	<u>Dillon</u>	<u>Florence</u>
1984	1,012	3,441
1985	1,253	3,952
1986	1,286	5,358
1987	1,222	6,253
1988	1,183	7,019

Source: South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation
and Tourism.

COMPLIMENTARY RESERVATIONS MADE BY WELCOME CENTERS 1984-1988

—+— Dillon —*— Florence



Source: S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM
IMPACT OF TRAVEL

----- COUNTY=CHESTERFIELD -----

OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
1	CHESTERFIELD	\$4,965,000	\$723,000	86	\$198,000	\$18,000
2	CHESTERFIELD	\$5,846,000	\$867,000	103	\$254,000	\$21,000
3	CHESTERFIELD	\$8,185,000	\$1,291,000	153	\$327,000	\$53,000
4	CHESTERFIELD	\$8,631,000	\$1,337,000	150	\$349,000	\$55,000
5	CHESTERFIELD	\$8,179,000	\$1,219,000	128	\$308,000	\$48,000

----- COUNTY=DARLINGTON -----

OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
6	DARLINGTON	\$9,532,000	\$1,581,000	208	\$466,000	\$42,000
7	DARLINGTON	\$8,253,000	\$1,315,000	163	\$405,000	\$35,000
8	DARLINGTON	\$10,563,000	\$1,621,000	188	\$482,000	\$67,000
9	DARLINGTON	\$11,457,000	\$1,726,000	189	\$531,000	\$73,000
10	DARLINGTON	\$11,820,000	\$1,730,000	179	\$542,000	\$73,000

----- COUNTY=DILLON -----

OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
11	DILLON	\$24,785,000	\$4,554,000	635	\$1,379,000	\$123,000
12	DILLON	\$27,212,000	\$5,039,000	685	\$1,583,000	\$134,000
13	DILLON	\$38,366,000	\$7,376,000	954	\$2,144,000	\$325,000
14	DILLON	\$26,762,000	\$4,980,000	620	\$1,492,000	\$223,000
15	DILLON	\$29,999,000	\$5,555,000	668	\$1,696,000	\$250,000

----- COUNTY=FLORENCE -----

OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
16	FLORENCE	\$109,519,000	\$20,009,000	2,752	\$5,986,000	\$548,000
17	FLORENCE	\$114,857,000	\$21,556,000	2,701	\$6,067,000	\$561,000
18	FLORENCE	\$104,768,000	\$19,644,000	2,450	\$5,575,000	\$843,000
19	FLORENCE	\$100,239,000	\$19,004,000	2,170	\$5,290,000	\$807,000
20	FLORENCE	\$107,584,000	\$20,020,000	2,195	\$5,694,000	\$858,000

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM
IMPACT OF TRAVEL

COUNTY=MARION

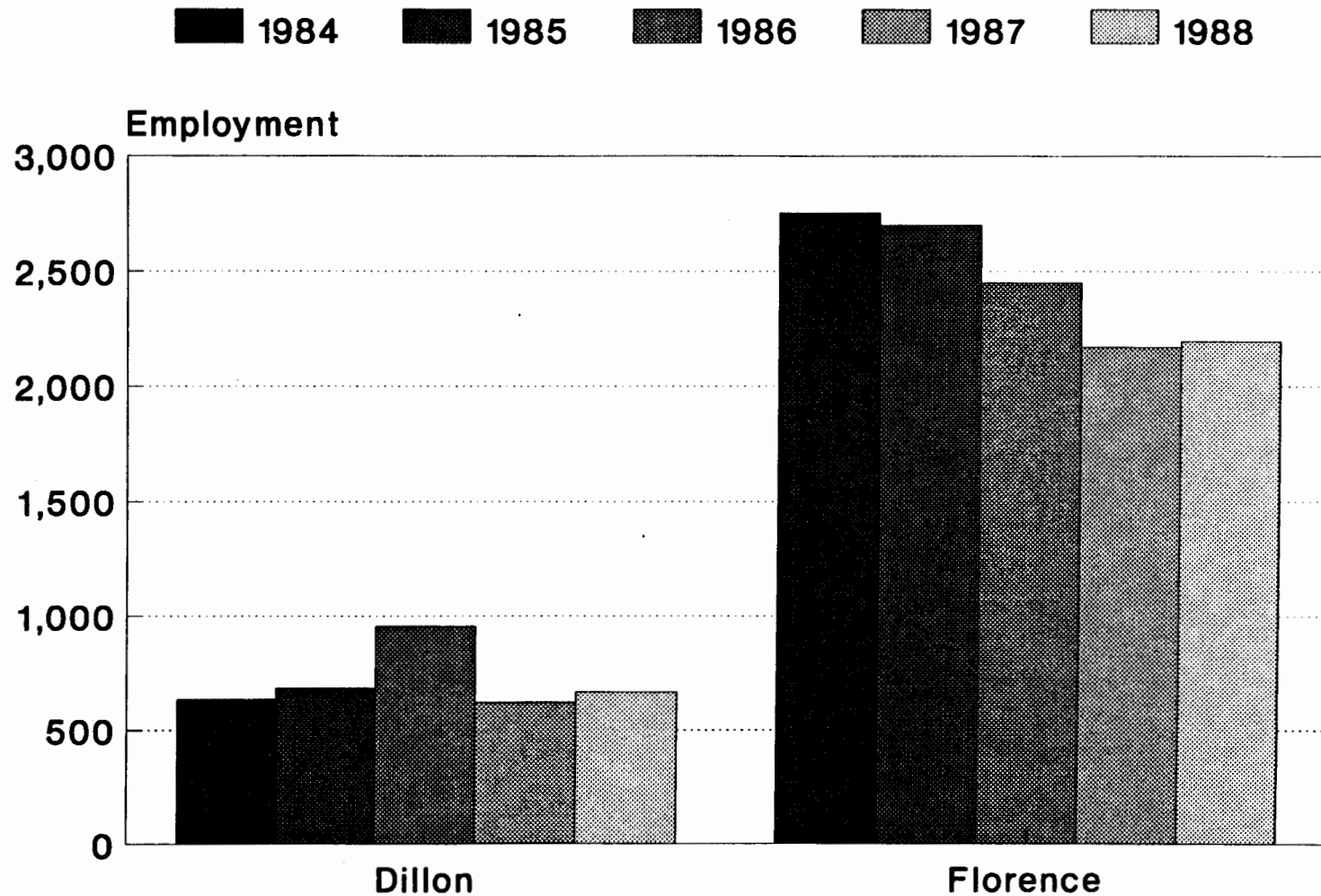
OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
21	MARION	\$5,195,000	\$789,000	96	\$211,000	\$20,000
22	MARION	\$5,149,000	\$757,000	87	\$211,000	\$19,000
23	MARION	\$5,192,000	\$739,000	79	\$190,000	\$28,000
24	MARION	\$5,277,000	\$721,000	71	\$187,000	\$27,000
25	MARION	\$5,843,000	\$802,000	77	\$211,000	\$30,000

COUNTY=MARLBORO

OBS	COUNTY	EXPENDITURES	PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT	STATE TAX RECEIPTS	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS
26	MARLBORO	\$5,864,000	\$978,000	130	\$293,000	\$25,000
27	MARLBORO	\$4,871,000	\$776,000	97	\$242,000	\$19,000
28	MARLBORO	\$4,535,000	\$730,000	87	\$215,000	\$30,000
29	MARLBORO	\$4,734,000	\$743,000	83	\$224,000	\$31,000
30	MARLBORO	\$5,269,000	\$822,000	89	\$255,000	\$33,000

S.C. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & TOURISM

IMPACT OF TRAVEL



Group Tour Information

In 1988 236 bus tours spent the night in a Dillon County hotel or motel. (131 stayed at South of the Border)

In 1988 2,148 bus tours spent the night in a Florence County hotel or motel. Statistics show that for each bus spending the night in a destination \$3,500 in gross expenditures are realized by the community in lodging, food, gas, sight-seeing, souvenirs, etc.

This should produce an income of: \$826,000 for Dillon and \$7,518,000 for Florence.

In 1988, 90,000 people attended the Darlington 500 race. Of this number it is estimated that 5,000-10,000 were local people, the rest stayed overnight in surrounding hotels/motels. (750 were campers) Most arrived on Wednesday for the activities, staying through Sunday.

Source: Information provided by Fran Burr, Pee Dee Region
Tourism Director.

Survey of County Development Boards

A survey of all county development boards was conducted in 1988 by the State Development Board's Research and Information Systems Division.

Information was gathered for the following categories:

Fringes/Benefits

Budget

Board Members

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS
1988

BUDGET

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Advertising</u>	<u>Travel Ent.</u>	<u>Other</u>
DILLON	\$50,000 - \$75,000	70%	3%	4%	15%
Chesterfield	\$75,000 - \$100,000	55%	6%	9%	6%
Darlington	\$50,000 - \$75,000	58%	16%	9%	4%
Florence	\$150,001 - \$125,000	52%	15%	10%	12%
Marion	Less than \$50,000	82%			
Marlboro	\$50,000 - \$75,000	71%	3%	7%	9%

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

1988

BOARD MEMBERS

	<u>#Bd Members</u>	<u>Term Years</u>	<u>REAPP</u>	<u>Adv. Bd</u>	<u>#Terms</u>	<u>Selection Method</u>
DILLON	7	4	Yes	No		
Chesterfield	14	2	No	Yes		Co. Council
Darlington	7	4	Yes	Yes	Limited	Co. Council
Florence	13	3	Yes	No	Unlimited	Co. Council
Marion	7	Varies	Yes	No	Unlimited	Co. Council
Marlboro	11	2	Yes	No	Limited	Co. Council

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

SURVEY OF COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

1988

FRINGES/BENEFITS

<u>County</u>	<u>Car</u>	<u>Car</u> <u>Allow</u>	<u>Allow</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Dues</u>	<u>Tickets</u> <u>Etc.</u>	<u>Benefits</u>
DILLON	Yes					
Chesterfield		Yes				
Darlington	Yes			Yes		
Florence	Yes			Yes		
Marion			Yes	Yes	Yes	Insurance; Retirement
Marlboro	Yes			Yes		Insurance

Source: State Development Board, Research and Information Systems Division.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

JOBS CREATED

1985-1988

<u>County</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Capital Investment (\$000)</u>			<u>1985</u>	<u>Jobs Created</u>		<u>1988</u>
		<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>		<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	
DILLON	\$3,450	\$1,400	\$1,900	\$17,340	113	33	49	226
Chesterfield	\$23,851	\$28,977	\$22,280	\$3,370	700	106	512	215
Darlington	\$21,319	\$55,592	\$35,795	\$58,922	44	187	662	496
Florence	\$148,105	\$18,737	\$60,850	\$154,730	388	769	754	471
Marion	\$11,702	\$8,459	\$19,305	\$17,885	544	234	328	370
Marlboro	\$1,881	\$15,225	\$1,865	\$326,995	22	448	328	404

Regional Total	\$210,208	\$128,390	\$141,995	\$579,242	1,811	1,777	2,633	2,182

State Total	\$1,400,229	\$1,327,838	\$2,312,973	\$3,675,319	12,522	13,606	22,515	19,415

Source: S.C. County Statistical Profiles, June 1989.

Industrial Sites

Dillon County has a total of 13 industrial sites plus two industrial parks.

Acreage for the 13 sites ranges from approximately six acres up to approximately 185 acres. Water is available at or near 12 of the sites and sewer is on or near 10 of the sites. Electricity is provided to all sites by either Carolina Power and Light Company or the Pee Dee Electric Cooperative. Natural gas supplied by South Carolina Electric and Gas Company is on or near 10 sites. Rail service by CSX is available at or near 9 sites.

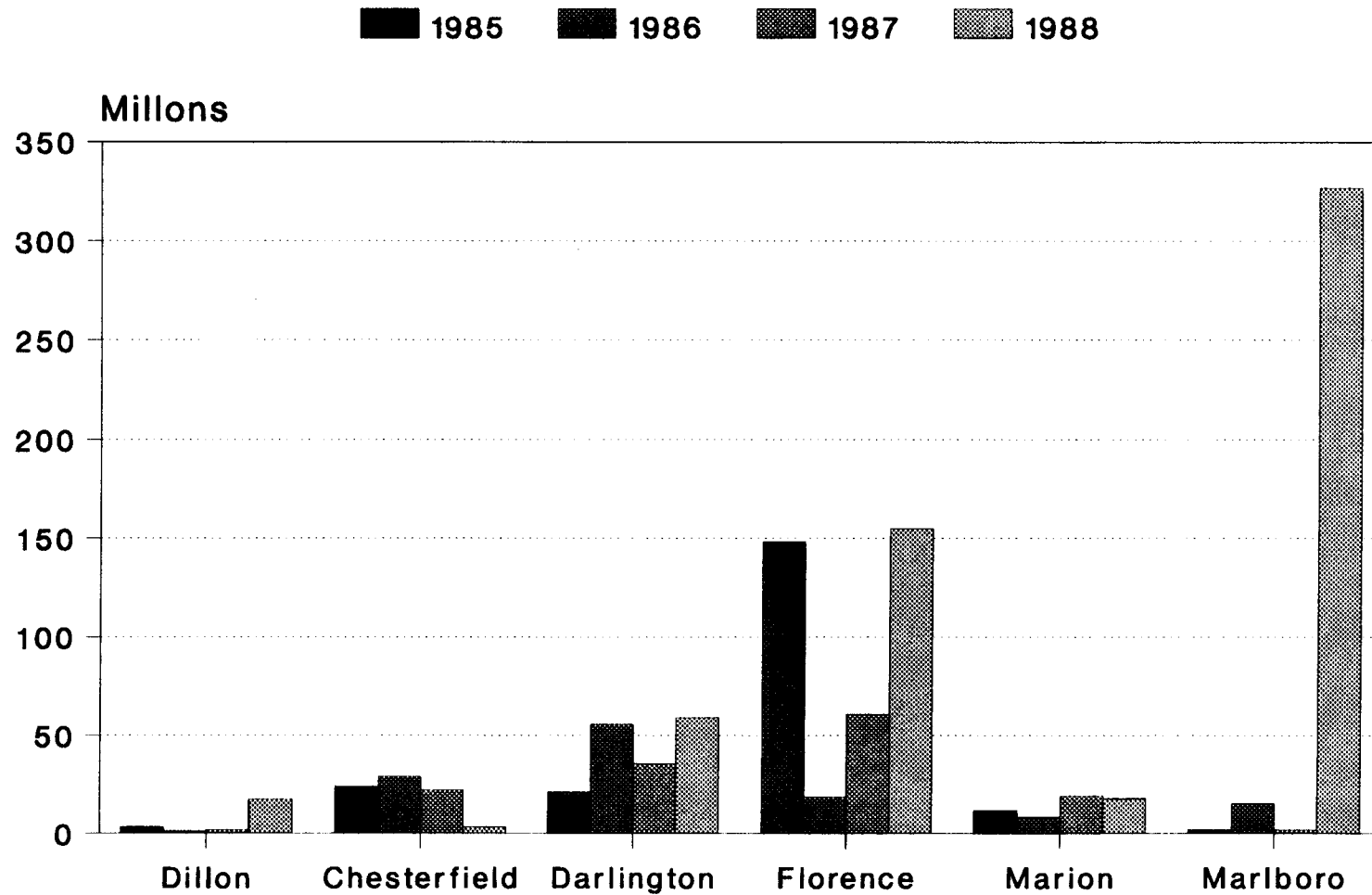
Three sites are in the Latta area and 10 are in the Dillon area.

There is a 109⁺ acre industrial park in the Latta area and a 41⁺ acre industrial park in the Dillon area.

DILLON COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SITES

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Rail</u>	<u>Location</u>
1 Dalton	28.0	12"	8" CP&L (300 ft from site)		4"	CSX	Dillon
2 Edwards	19.3"	8"	No	CP&L	No	CSX	Latta
3 Eskridge & Long	19.55	6"	12"	Choice	Yes	CSX	Latta
4 Henry	184.37	No	No	Co-op	No	CSX	Latta
5 Lee	67.4	10"	No	CP&L	4" (1 Mi from Site)	CSX	Dillon
6 Payne	53.0	6"	6"	CP&L	No	CSX	Dillon
7 Brown	5.96	---	12"	CP&L	Yes	CSX	Dillon
8 Cooper	46.59	6" (2,800 ft from site)	6" (3,300 ft from site)	CP&L	4" (3,000 ft from site)	---	Dillon
9 Cottingham	17.86	16" (1,000 ft from site)	10" (1,000 ft from site)	CP&L	2" (1,000 ft from site)	---	Dillon
10 Hamer	22.8	(site) 6" 12" (1,100 ft from site)	6" (2,200 ft)	CP&L	2" (1,100')	CSX ($\frac{1}{2}$ Mi)	Dillon
11 McKenzie	85.2	(350') 16"	(800') 10"	CP&L	(800') 4"	NA	Dillon
12 Rogers Spng Mill	35.1	(1,000') 16"	(1,000') 10"	CP&L	(1,000') 2"	NA	Dillon
13 Wix Inc	21.1	(350') 12"	(350) 10"	CP&L	2"	CSX ($\frac{1}{4}$ mi)	Dillon
14 Latta Indus Park	109.2	12" & 10"	Private Treatment	CP&L Transmission on site		NA	Latta
15 95 Business Park	41.5	(1,150' 8")	(4,200') 6"	CP&L	(700') 2"	NA	Dillon

CAPITAL INVESTMENT 1985-1988



Source: S.C. County Statistical Profiles, June 1989.

V. GOVERNMENT

Government

Government - County

Dillon County has the Council/Administrator form of government. There are seven council members including the Chairman and Vice Chairman. Elections are partisan and members of council are elected by the single member district method.

Form of County Government - Definition

Under the council-administrator form, the council makes overall policy and decides the budget and is answerable to the people, but it delegates the day-to-day running of the county to an administrator, usually a professional with experience and educational background in city-county administration.

The administrator is not an elected official, but an employee of the council. It is his job to transform the policy decisions of council into reality of tangible accomplishment. He has complete control over the administrative departments of the county and can hire and fire personnel at his discretion.

Under this form, also, the treasurer and auditor are be elected by the people.

Government - Municipal

Dillon County has three primary communities:

The Town of Dillon has a mayor and six town council members. Dillon has the Council Manager form of government. Elections are non-partisan and candidates are elected by the at-large method.

The Town of Lake View has a mayor and four town council members. Lake View has the Council form of government. Elections are non-partisan and candidates are elected by the at-large method.

The Town of Latta has a mayor and six town council members. Latta has the Mayor Council form of government. Elections are Partisan and candidates are elected by the at-large method.

Forms of Municipal Government - Definitions

The Home Rule Act of 1975 implemented the mandates of the revised Article VIII (Local Government) of the South Carolina Constitution. Three forms of municipal government were established in South Carolina:

- * The mayor-council (strong mayor) form - Title 5, Chapter 9
- * The council (weak mayor) form - Title 5, Chapter 11
- * The council-manager form - Title 5, Chapter 13

All South Carolina municipalities operate under one of these three forms of municipal government. While the administrative function of government varies in each of these forms, the legislative function remains a responsibility of the council.

Council-Manager Form of Government

Sumter, South Carolina has the distinction of being the first municipality in the United States to operate under a council-manager form of government. This form uses a professionally trained manager to act as chief executive officer and

administrator of the policies of council, and to the extent possible, separates the policy-making function from the administrative function. Council hires the manager who serves at the council's pleasure. The mayor and members of council are forbidden by law from interfering with the operation of municipal departments, offices, or agencies under the direction of the manager. This form is particularly suited to municipal governments providing a wide range of municipal services. In essence, the mayor and council set municipal policy and the manager implements the policy through administrative control of municipal departments, offices and agencies.

Under the council-manager form there is mayor and council composed of four, six or eight members. The mayor acts as another member of council but presides at council meetings, calls special meetings and designates a municipal judge in certain cases. All legislative powers of the municipality and the determination of all matters of policy are vested in the council. Council must employ a manager on the basis of his executive and administrative qualifications and set his compensation. Other specific duties and powers of council are:

1. create, change or abolish other administrative departments and assign work to them upon recommendation and approval of the manager;
2. adopt the balanced budget;
3. authorize the issuance of bonds by bond ordinance;
4. inquire into the conduct of any office or department, make investigations as to municipal

affairs and give the public information concerning them;

5. adopt plats;
6. adopt and modify the official map of the municipality;
7. provide for independent annual audits;
8. provide for the general health and welfare of the municipality through the use of the general police powers granted to municipalities;
9. enact ordinances;
10. with the advice of the manager, appoint all committees, boards and commissions relating to the affairs of the municipal government;
11. appoint a temporary administrative officer during a manager's absence;
12. may require surety bonds of the manager and other municipal employees. The costs of these bonds must be paid by the municipality.

The city manager is the chief executive office and head of the administrative branch of the municipal government. He is responsible to council for the proper administration of all affairs of the municipality. Responsibilities of the manager include:

1. Appointment and removal of any appointive officer or employee of the municipality and setting their salaries;

2. Budget preparation, submission to council, and implementation;
3. Preparation of a complete annual report on the finances and administrative activities of the municipality for the preceding year;
4. Advising council of the financial condition and future needs of the municipality and making such recommendations as may be necessary;
5. Performing other duties prescribed by law or required of him by the council.

If council decides to remove the manager, he must be given a written statement of the reasons alleged for the proposed removal and the right to a hearing at a public meeting of the council.

Council Form of Government

The council form of government is government by committee, in the sense that all legislative and administrative functions are exercised by the council. This form is known as the "weak mayor" form of government. Under this form, there is a mayor and council composed of four, six, or eight members.

The mayor has no powers or responsibilities apart from other councilmembers except to preside over meetings of council, call special meetings and designate a municipal judge in certain cases. Council may authorize the mayor to perform all or some of the administrative duties imposed by Section 5-9-30 of the South Carolina Code on the mayor in the mayor-council form of government.

All legislative and administrative powers of the municipality and the determination of all matters of policy are vested in the council. Council may establish municipal departments, offices or agencies and determine their functions. Council must adopt balanced operating and capital budgets for the operation of municipal government prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and provide for the levy and collection of taxes necessary to meet the budget requirements. An administrator may be hired to assist the council. His duties and responsibilities should be clearly defined by ordinance.

Mayor-Council Form of Government

The mayor-council form of government, often called the "strong mayor" form, is given its name because of the dual responsibilities assigned to the mayor. Not only does the mayor act in a legislative capacity as a member and presiding officer of the council, but he acts in an executive capacity as chief administrator of the policies of council. Because of the wide scope of responsibilities assigned to the mayor, the office is a demanding one regardless of the size of the municipality.

Under this form there is a mayor and a council composed of not less than four council members. The mayor has the following powers and duties:

1. to appoint, suspend or remove municipal employees and appointive administrative officers;
2. to direct and supervise the administration of all departments, offices and agencies of the municipality;

3. to preside at meetings of the council and vote as other council members;
4. to act to ensure that all laws and ordinances of the council are faithfully executed;
5. to prepare and submit the annual balanced budget and capital program to the council;
6. to submit to the council and make available to the public a complete report on the finance and administrative activities of the municipality as of the end of each fiscal year;
7. to make other reports concerning the operations of municipal departments, offices and agencies subject to his direction and supervision; and
8. to designate a municipal judge in case of the temporary absence, sickness, or disability of the regular municipal judge.

All legislative power is vested in council. Council action is required to appoint the municipal clerk, the municipal attorney, the municipal judge and the municipal election commission. Council may establish municipal departments, offices, and agencies and determine their functions. Council adopts an annual balanced budget for the operation of the municipality and for capital improvements. The mayor and council may employ an administrator to assist the mayor.

GOVERNMENT

<u>Municipality</u>	<u># Council Members</u>	<u>Form of Government</u>	<u>Election</u>	<u>Method</u>
Dillon	6	Council Manager	Non-partisan	At-large
Lake View	4	Council	Non-partisan	At-large
Latta	6	Mayor Council	Partisan	At-large
 <u>County</u>				
Dillon County	7	Council/ Administrator	Partisan	Single Member

REGIONAL COUNTY BUDGETS
1989-1990

EXPENDITURES

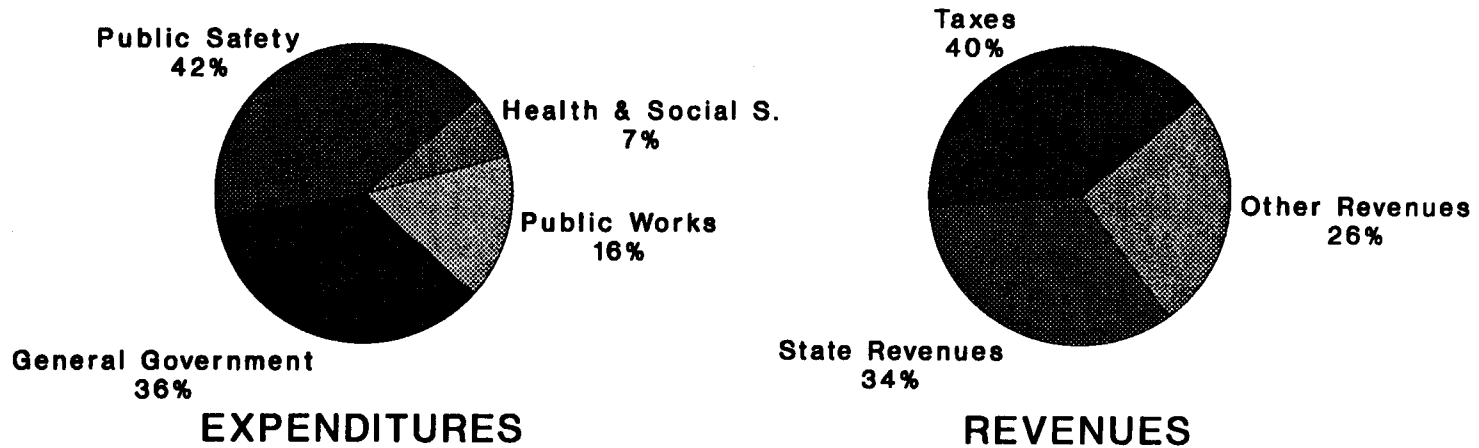
	Total Expenses	General Government	Public Safety	Health & Social S.	Public Works
Dillon	4,801,005	1,739,433	1,997,384	317,583	746,605
Per Capita	148	54	61	10	23
% of Total	100%	36%	42%	7%	16%
Florence	19,098,441	9,000,435	6,063,274	1,276,632	2,758,100
Per Capita	163	77	52	11	24
% of Total	100%	47%	32%	7%	14%
Marion	4,985,568	2,162,991	1,122,242	857,229	843,106
Per Capita	142	62	32	24	24
% of Total	100%	43%	23%	17%	17%
Darlington	10,767,981	5,333,515	1,900,316	996,953	2,537,197
Per Capita	166	82	29	15	39
% of Total	100%	50%	18%	9%	24%
Total	39,652,995	18,236,374	11,083,216	3,448,397	6,885,008
Per Capita	159	73	44	14	28
% of Total	100%	46%	28%	9%	17%

REVENUES

	Total Revenue	Taxes	State Revenues	Other Revenues
Dillon	4,801,045	1,908,728	1,644,433	1,247,884
Per Capita	148	59	51	38
% of Total	100%	40%	34%	26%
Florence	19,534,759	6,429,347	5,046,537	8,058,875
Per Capita	167	55	43	69
% of Total	100%	33%	26%	41%
Marion	5,125,075	2,327,386	1,146,938	1,650,751
Per Capita	146	66	33	47
% of Total	100%	45%	22%	32%
Darlington	10,777,981	4,186,250	2,834,957	3,756,774
Per Capita	166	65	44	58
% of Total	100%	39%	26%	35%
Total	40,238,860	14,851,711	10,672,865	14,714,284
Per Capita	161	60	43	59
% of Total	100%	37%	27%	37%

Budget Breakdown Calculated By the SC Development Board

DILLON COUNTY BUDGET 1989-1990



Source: Dillon County Budget

Law Enforcement

The overall crime index for Dillon County is well below the State average; however, the county exceeded the State average in murder and aggravated assault.

Fire Protection

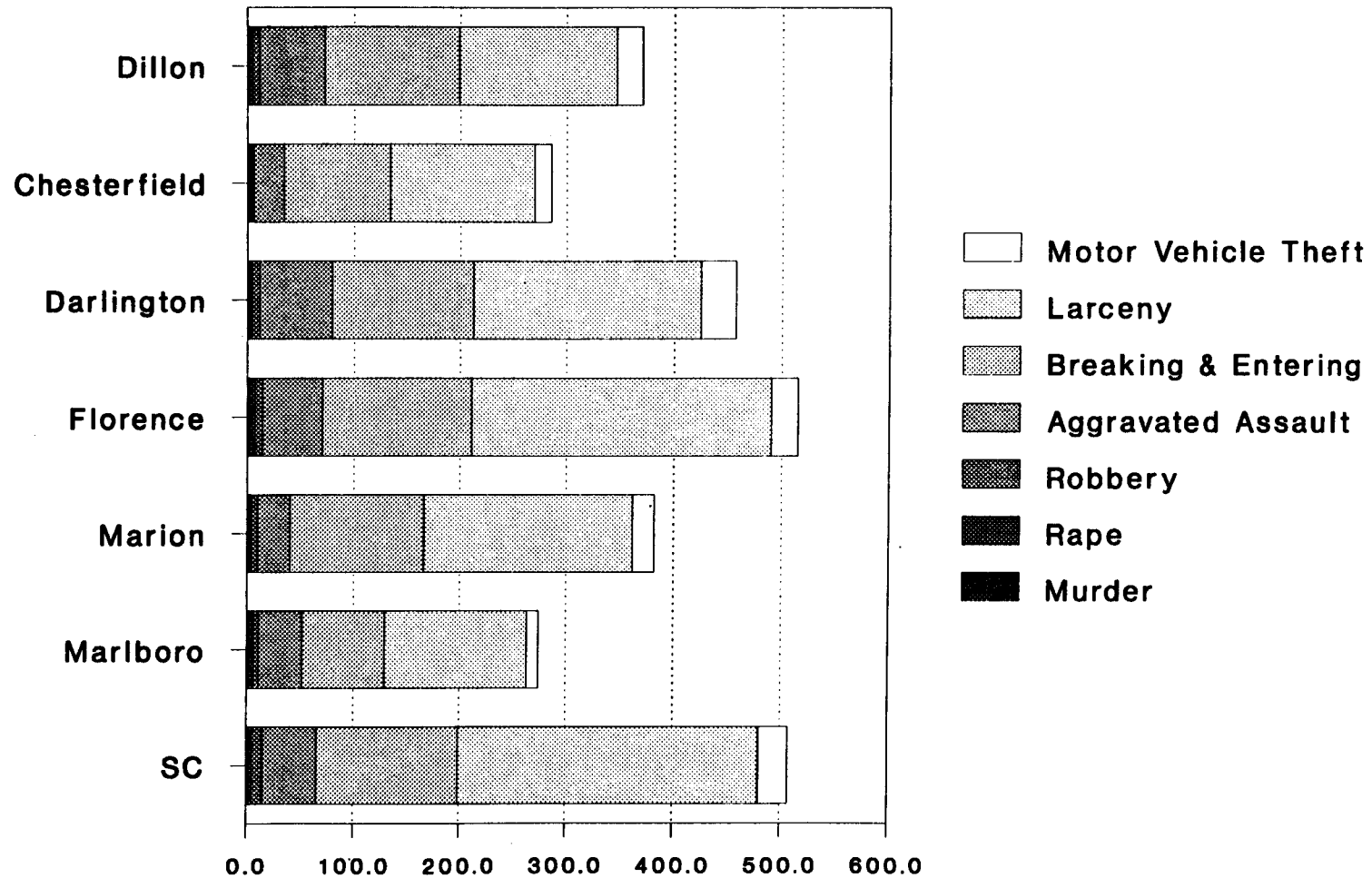
Fire protection codes (Public Protection Classifications) are administered by the Insurance Services Offices in New York. These codes are given to all incorporated municipalities on a scale of 1 - 10, 1 being the highest score and 10 being lowest. A classification of 10 means that an area is unincorporated and not contained within a fire district. In some cases, a town may have a split classification. For example, a 7/9 PPC indicates that some areas of the town (7) are within five road miles of a responding fire department and within 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant. The second number (9) indicates that the area is within five road miles of a fire department, but a fire hydrant is not within 1,000 feet.

COUNTY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION
1987

	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravate Assault</u>	<u>Breaking Entering</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>INDEX TOTAL</u>
DILLON	1.5	3.6	6.2	60.8	126.7	148.1	23.7	370.6
Chesterfield	1.3	2.3	2.5	28.4	99.5	136.5	15.4	285.8
Darlington	0.5	4.1	7.0	67.5	133.2	212.6	32.5	457.4
Florence	1.5	5.8	7.2	55.7	140.8	279.2	24.7	514.8
Marion	0.9	2.8	6.0	30.4	126.1	195.7	19.9	381.8
Marlboro	1.2	5.7	4.2	40.4	78.1	134.4	10.5	274.6
<hr/>								
STATE TOTAL	0.9	4.3	9.9	50.2	133.5	280.8	27.6	507.2

Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract - 1989

COUNTY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION 1987



Source: S.C. Statistical Abstract - 1989

VI. INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure

Transportation - Highway

Dillon County has a very good highway system. Interstate 95, a major north/south artery, dissects the county. South Carolina Highway 9, which is a heavily traveled road that ends near North Myrtle Beach, runs across the northwestern end of the county.

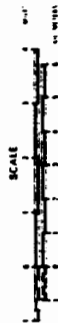
South Carolina Highway 38 is another heavily traveled road. This highway dissects the southwestern portion of the county and connects with US Highway 501 just beyond the Dillon County line.

US Highway 301 also dissects Dillon County.

Traffic counts for these highways indicate that a large number of people pass through Dillon County each year.

Dillon County has four highway projects to be completed in the next five to ten years. Three of these projects are widening Highway 38 through the entire county.

PREPARED BY THE
S C DEPT OF HIGHWAYS & PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U S DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



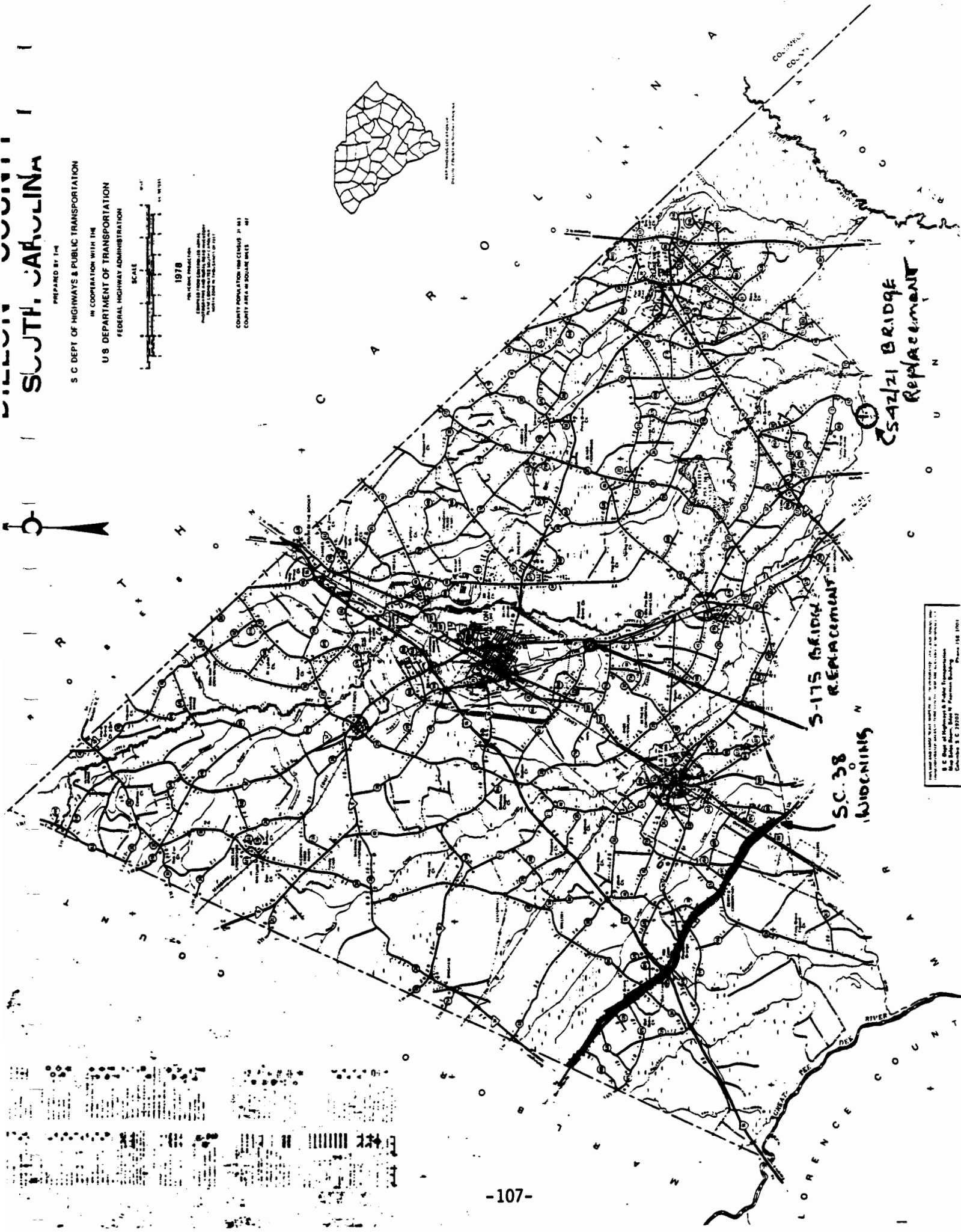
1978

FOR THE YEAR 1978
COUNTY DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS
AND THE 1977 SURVEY OF HIGHWAY MILEAGE
AND THE 1977 SURVEY OF AIRPORTS

COUNTY POPULATION 1980 CENSUS 31,843
COUNTY AREA 400 SQUARE MILES



WILSON COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA



S-175 HIGHWAY
REPLACEMENT

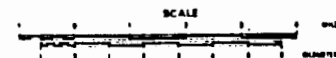
S-38
WIDENING

S-421 BRIDGE
REPLACEMENT

WILSON COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS
AND THE 1977 SURVEY OF HIGHWAY MILEAGE
AND THE 1977 SURVEY OF AIRPORTS
October 1978

BILLION COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

PREPARED BY THE
S. C. DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS & PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



1978

NO. 100000
CONTAINS FROM COAST GUARDIAN
1978-1979 AND TULLY ROAD
PLANS COMPILED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION

COUNTY POPULATION 1980 CENSUS 11,000
COUNTY AREA IN SQUARE MILES 491



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF
BILLION COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
(Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)

TA. NO.	ROUTE NO.	ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YR.	COUNTY
** County No. 17					
101	US 301	MARION COUNTY LINE TO SC-38	2749	88	DILLON
103	US 301	SC-38 US-501	2824	88	DILLON
105	US 301	US-501 TO SC-917	9141	88	DILLON
107	US 301	SC-917 TO S-51	8111	88	DILLON
109	US 301	S-51 TO LATTA TOWN LIMITS	7978	88	DILLON
111	US 301	LATTA TOWN LIMITS TO S-23	7519	88	DILLON
113	US 301	S-23 TO S-25	7404	88	DILLON
115	US 301	S-25 TO S-585	8236	88	DILLON
117	US 301	S-585 TO S-208	10228	88	DILLON
119	US 301	S-208 TO SC-9	10421	88	DILLON
121	US 301	SC-9 TO S-282	16036	88	DILLON
123	US 301	S-282 TO SC-9	17201	88	DILLON
125	US 301	SC-9 TO RD-514	10928	88	DILLON
127	US 301	RD-514 TO S-40	8968	88	DILLON
129	US 301	S-40 TO S-61	4937	88	DILLON
131	US 301	S-61 TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE	5027	88	DILLON
133	US 501	US-301 TO MARION COUNTY LINE	2052	88	DILLON
135	SC 9	MARLBORO COUNTY LINE TO S-50	1654	88	DILLON
137	SC 9	S-50 TO S-49	1801	88	DILLON
139	SC 9	S-49 TO SC- 57	1813	88	DILLON
141	SC 9	SC-57 TO S-23	1848	88	DILLON
143	SC 9	S-23 TO S-683	3616	88	DILLON
145	SC 9	S-683 TO I-95	6994	88	DILLON
147	SC 9	I-95 TO S-96	10008	88	DILLON
149	SC 9	S-52 TO US- 301	9556	88	DILLON
151	SC 9	US-301 TO S-186	9457	88	DILLON
153	SC 9	S-186 TO SC- 57	9075	88	DILLON
155	SC 9	SC-57 TO S-419	7282	88	DILLON
157	SC 9	S-419 TO S-44	7621	88	DILLON
159	SC 9	S-44 TO S-22	2190	88	DILLON
161	SC 9	S-22 TO S-174	2037	88	DILLON
163	SC 9	SC-174 TO RD-200	1820	88	DILLON
165	SC 9	RD-200 TO SC-41	2242	88	DILLON
167	SC 9	SC-41 TO SC-41 CONN.	2518	88	DILLON
168	SC 9	SC-41 CONN. TO S-112	4607	88	DILLON
169	SC 9	S-112 TO S-55	4609	88	DILLON
171	SC 9	S-55 TO S-56	1895	88	DILLON
173	SC 9	S-56 TO MARION COUNTY LINE	1008	88	DILLON
175	SC 34	MARLBORO COUNTY LINE TO S-28	357	88	DILLON
177	SC 34	S-28 TO S-38	705	88	DILLON
179	SC 34	S-38 TO S-23	752	88	DILLON
181	SC 34	S-23 TO I-95	1220	88	DILLON
183	SC 34	I-95 TO S-78	3424	88	DILLON
185	SC 34	S-78 TO S-107	3212	88	DILLON
187	SC 34	S-107 TO US-301	4891	88	DILLON

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
(Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)

STA. NO.	ROUTE NO.		ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YR.	COUNTY
189	SC	38	S-54 TO MARLBORO COUNTY LINE	2017	88	DILLON
191	SC	38	I-95 TO S-54	2896	88	DILLON
193	SC	38	SC-917 TO I-95	2777	88	DILLON
195	SC	38	S-690 TO SC-917	1472	88	DILLON
197	SC	38	US-301 TO S-690	1500	88	DILLON
199	SC	38	MARION COUNTY LINE TO US-301	1182	88	DILLON
201	SC	41	MARION COUNTY LINE TO S-72	1965	88	DILLON
202	SC	41	S-72 TO SC-41 ALT.	1966	88	DILLON
203	SC	41	SC-41 ALT. TO S-74	1589	88	DILLON
205	SC	41	S-74 TO S-200	1554	88	DILLON
207	SC	41	S-200 TO SC-9	1591	88	DILLON
209	SC	41	SC-9 TO SC 41-06	2487	88	DILLON
211	SC	41	SC-41 CONN TO S-300	2477	88	DILLON
213	SC	41	S-300 TO S-56	1657	88	DILLON
215	SC	41	S-56 TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE	1336	88	DILLON
217	SC	41 ALT.	MARION COUNTY LINE TO S-41	1077	88	DILLON
219	SC	57	SC-41 TO S-22	1726	88	DILLON
221	SC	57	S-22 TO S-45	1922	88	DILLON
222	S	46	SC-57 TO S-72	697	88	DILLON
223	SC	57	S-45 TO S-175	2208	88	DILLON
225	SC	57	S-175 TO S-639	2494	88	DILLON
227	SC	57	S-639 TO S-106	4615	88	DILLON
229	SC	57	S-106 TO SC-9	5411	88	DILLON
231	SC	57	SC-9 TO S-420	676	88	DILLON
233	SC	57	S-420 TO S-276	586	88	DILLON
235	SC	57	S-276 TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE	404	88	DILLON
237	SC	917	SC-38 TO S-525	1311	88	DILLON
239	SC	917	S-525 TO S-136	1349	88	DILLON
241	SC	917	S-136 TO S-233	1354	88	DILLON
243	SC	917	S-233 TO US-301	1996	88	DILLON
245	SC	917	US-301 TO S-121	0	88	DILLON
247	SC	917	SC-121 TO S-581	979	88	DILLON
249	SC	917	S-581 TO S-51	1480	88	DILLON
251	SC	917	S-51 TO S-285	945	88	DILLON
253	SC	917	S-285 TO S-46	886	88	DILLON
255	SC	917	S-46 TO S-396	821	88	DILLON
257	SC	917	S-396 TO SC-14 ALT.	1034	88	DILLON
258	SC	41 CONN.	SC-41 TO SC-9	3114	88	DILLON
259	S	23	S-60 TO S-61	409	88	DILLON
261	S	23	S-61 TO S-192	1499	88	DILLON
263	S	23	S-192 TO SC-57	1533	88	DILLON
265	S	23	SC-57 TO S-39	410	88	DILLON
267	S	23	S-39 TO SC 34	307	88	DILLON
269	S	23	SC-34 TO S-292	546	88	DILLON
271	S	23	S-292 TO US-301	370	88	DILLON
273	S	23	US-301 TO S-33	519	88	DILLON

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
(Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)

TA. NO.	ROUTE NO.		ROUTE LOCATION	EST. AADT	AADT YR.	COUNTY
275	S	23	S-33 TO S-71	999	88	DILLON
277	S	23	S-71 TO S-196	324	88	DILLON
279	S	23	S-196 TO S-46	165	88	DILLON
281	S	44	S-45 TO S-677	644	88	DILLON
283	S	44	S-677 TO SC-9	770	88	DILLON
285	S	44	SC-9 TO S-400	2165	88	DILLON
287	S	44	S-400 TO S-40	920	88	DILLON
289	S	30	SC-9 TO S-156	1169	88	DILLON
291	S	30	S-156 TO S-35	668	88	DILLON
293	S	30	S-35 TO S-22	756	88	DILLON
295	S	30	S-22 TO S-541	348	88	DILLON
297	S	30	S-541 TO S-300	733	88	DILLON
299	S	30	S-300 TO SC-41	831	88	DILLON
301	S	35	US-301 TO RD-283	274	88	DILLON
303	S	35	RD-283 TO S-40	398	88	DILLON
305	S	35	S-40 TO S-486	284	88	DILLON
307	S	35	S-486 TO S-30	236	88	DILLON
309	S	40	US-301 TO S-44	1006	88	DILLON
311	S	40	S-44 TO S-156	788	88	DILLON
313	S	40	S-35 TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE LINE	439	88	DILLON
315	S	56	SC-41 TO S-75	218	88	DILLON
317	S	56	S-75 TO SC-9	294	88	DILLON
319	S	48	S-23 TO S-63	349	88	DILLON
321	S	63	S-48 TO S-51	555	88	DILLON
322	S	63	S-51 TO S-151	449	88	DILLON
323	S	33	S-23 TO S-51	857	88	DILLON
324	S	63	S-151 TO S-917	1079	88	DILLON
325	S	45	S-44 TO SC-57	638	88	DILLON
327	S	400	S-40 TO S-44	752	88	DILLON
329	S	51	SC-917 TO S-37	1034	88	DILLON
331	S	51	S-37 TO US-301	641	88	DILLON
333	S	51	US-301 TO S-146	1072	88	DILLON
335	S	51	S-146 TO S-63	511	88	DILLON
337	S	450	S-761 TO S-759	0	88	DILLON
339	S	46	S-72 TO SC-917	586	88	DILLON
2421	I-	95	SC-327 TO SC-38	22600	88	DILLON
123	I-	95	SC-38 TO SC-34	22300	88	DILLON
125	I-	95	SC-34 TO SC-9	21100	88	DILLON
2427	I-	95	SC-9 TO SOUTH CAROLINA LINE	24000	88	DILLON

Transportation - Air

The Dillon County Airport provides aviation facilities and services to the general aviation sector of the Pee Dee Region. The existing airport began in 1957 as a turf landing strip measuring 3200' long and 250' wide and was located approximately two miles north of the City of Dillon, bordered on the southwest end by S.C. Highway 9 and on the northeast by the Little Pee Dee River. Since then, the 3200' turf strip has been replaced with a 3000' by 60' paved runway. During these years of improvements, Interstate 95 was constructed on the east side of the airport site. An interchange was also constructed here to provide access to and from I-95 and S.C. Highway 9. Due to this ground transportation expansion, the surrounding area has been developed with motel, gasoline stations, and, of course, industry. The airport is a vital asset to the Pee Dee region and to Dillon County, keeping the airport maintained and up to standards is a necessity to ensure that industry will be attracted to the area.

The Dillon County Airport is classified as a Basic Utility Airport. These airports accommodate almost all single-engine aircraft, and most twin-engine aircraft with less than 8,000 pounds maximum weight. The runway generally measures 2,200 to 3,200 feet in length.

The Florence City-County Airport, approximately 32 miles from Dillon, is the nearest airport with commuter service. The two airlines serving the Florence Airport are Piedmont-Hensen and Atlantis.

Source: S.C. Airport System Plan, S.C. Aeronautics Commission
1987.

Environmental Survey

Public Drinking Water Supply

Dillon County at the present time has in operation twenty-one "public water supply systems." With the exception of the four major distribution systems: the City of Dillon, the Town of Latta, the Town of Lake View, and Trico Water Company; the other seventeen systems primarily for mobile home parks individual business establishments and could not support expansion activities without considerable expense.

The four major systems show a potential capacity of four and eight tenths million gallons per day and an average output of approximately two million gallons per day. The availability of excess capacity does not, however, automatically assume that the systems are ripe to take on new customers. Other factors are the age of the systems, line size, treatment capacity, etc.

Municipal Wastewater Treatment

Dillon County's three wastewater systems: the City of Dillon, the Town of Latta, and the Town of Lake View; have all undergone construction activities recently. Lake View and Latta have had to update their systems to meet the more stringent guidelines of the EPA National Municipal Strategy. The Town of Latta, however, did not add any additional capacity for expansion and presently shows no growth potential. Lake View and Dillon will have minimal capacity for expansion once all the upgrades and construction presently underway are complete.

The primary receiving waters for Dillon County are the Little Pee Dee River, Maple Swamp, Bear Swamp and Buck Swamp. Secondary receiving waters are the Little Pee Dee and Lumber Rivers. The latest Statewide Water Quality Assessment show both the Lumber and Little Pee Dee Rivers in full attainment of all state water quality standards. The swamps, however, show non-attainment for Dissolved Oxygen. This is a common occurrence for these types of areas. However, the inability of receiving streams to attain discharge limits may restrict expansion of facilities which would use these surface waters for wastewater discharge.

Solid Waste

Dillon County has a solid waste disposal facility (landfill) which has an estimated life of fifteen years from the date of the latest permit issued in 1987. This is assuming the present rate of disposal of approximately twenty-five thousand tons per year.

Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control,
Drinking Water Division.

VII. HEALTH CARE

Health Care

Some indicators of the health of people in Dillon County.

Deaths to infants is one of the most important measures of the health of a community.

Newborns

In Dillon County, deaths to infants from birth through the first 27 days of life compared to numbers of live born infants (neonatal death rate) is lower than the death rate in Pee Dee I Health District (Dillon, Marion and Florence Counties) and in the State. There is an important difference between black and white neonates. From 1985-87, the neonatal death rate for white babies was 0.0 but for black neonates, it was 10.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Low Weight Births

Related to infant deaths is how much the baby weighs at birth. If the baby weighs less than 5½ pounds, the baby is at greater risk of dying or having developmental problems or learning disabilities.

These small babies require expensive specialized care in the first days and weeks of life. The potential average health care cost for a low birth weight baby in 1984 was \$1,367. In 1987, 5.8 percent of Dillon's white babies were born weighing less than 5½ pounds compares to 12.5 percent of black babies.

Prenatal Care

Underlying all infant mortality measures is whether pregnant women come in early for prenatal care and if they receive an adequate number of prenatal visits. Dillon has a higher percentage of women with less than adequate care than the Pee Dee I Health District or the State.

PERCENTAGE WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE 1987

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
DILLON	57.1	40.8	66.3
Pee Dee I	35.8	24.0	45.1
South Carolina	43.4	34.0	57.8

Obstetrical Care

In 1987, Dillon County had two obstetricians delivering at St. Eugene Community Hospital. In 1988, there was only one. In 1986 St. Eugene had 272 deliveries; in 1987, 193 and in 1988 there were 177 deliveries. Dillon County pregnant women and their babies are at risk because of the comparatively high percentage receiving less than adequate prenatal care (1987) based on when women come for care and the number of prenatal visits they receive.

Infants 28 Days or Older

Dillon County has higher post-neonatal (28 days to first birthday) death rates than the Pee Dee I Health District or the State. There is a large difference between the death rates of black and white infants.

POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES 1985-87

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
DILLON	7.5	2.9	10.8
Pee Dee I	5.0	2.4	7.2
South Carolina	4.3	3.2	5.9

Post-neonatal deaths may be caused by injuries, infectious diseases, delayed medical care for the infant, SIDS or conditions at birth later responsible for death.

Infant Deaths

Deaths to infants is one of the most important measures of the health of a community. Infant mortality is broken into two parts: neonatal (birth through 27 days of life) and post-neonatal (28 days to the first birthday).

NEONATAL DEATHS tell us about the health of the mother during pregnancy, the care she received and the availability of expert care for the infant born in distress.

Dillon County's neonatal death rate (1985-87) is lower than the death rate in the Pee Dee I Health District (Marion, Dillon and Florence Counties) and the State. This is true for both black and white infants. However, there is a large difference between the health of black and white newborns in Dillon County.

NEONATAL DEATH RATE 1985-87

Death rate for the first 27 days of life for every 1,000 live born infants.

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
DILLON	6.2	0.0	10.8
Pee Dee I	11.1	5.8	15.5
South Carolina	9.1	6.6	13.0

Most infant deaths in the first 27 days of life can be traced to prematurity and inadequate fetal growth. Low-weight babies are at greatest risk of dying. These smallest babies require the most expensive care to survive. If they survive, they are at higher risk for physical and developmental problems as well as learning difficulties as they grow.

Babies in Dillon County have about the same chance of being born LOW BIRTH WEIGHT as other babies in the Pee Dee I Health District and State. There is a difference between black and white babies in Dillon. In 1987, 5.8 percent of white babies were born weighing less than 5½ pounds compared to 12.5 percent of black babies.

Dillon County does have a problem with prenatal care. LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE - care starting late in the pregnancy or not having an adequate number of prenatal visits -- is associated with low birth weight and infant deaths. The percentage of women in Dillon with less than adequate prenatal care was greater than in the Pee Dee I Health District and the State.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH LESS THAN
ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE 1987

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
DILLON	56.1	40.8	66.3
Pee Dee I	35.8	24.0	45.1
South Carolina	43.4	34.0	57.8

POST-NEONATAL DEATHS have a number of difference causes: injuries leading to death, infectious diseases, delayed medical care, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and conditions at birth and later responsible for death.

Dillon County has higher post-neonatal death rates than the Pee Dee Health District and the State. There is a large difference between the death rates of black and white infants.

POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES 1985-87
DEATHS FROM 28 DAYS TO THE
FIRST BIRTHDAY FOR EVERY 1,000 LIVE BORN INFANTS

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
DILLON	7.5	2.9	10.8
Pee Dee I	5.0	2.4	7.2
South Carolina	4.3	3.2	5.9

TEENAGE PREGNANCY is significant, not only because of concerns about the health of the mother and infant, but also because too early a pregnancy can disrupt school and potential for economic self-sufficiency for both young mother and father.

In Dillon County in 1987, 17 white teens and 40 black teens between the ages of 14 and 17 became pregnant.

Death Rates

The crude death rate (all deaths compared to the population of the county) for Dillon County is similar to that of the Pee Dee I Health District. It has remained higher than the South Carolina death rate over the past four years and is higher than the U.S. rate (provisional) for 1987.

Availability of Hospital Care

St. Eugene Community Hospital is the only hospital in Dillon County. There are other hospitals in adjacent Marion, Marlboro and Florence counties.

St. Eugene has had a high occupancy rate compared to hospitals in other nearby rural counties.

PERCENT OCCUPANCY

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
St. Eugene	83 (70 beds)	66.8 (82.8 beds)*	62.9 (92 beds)
Marion Memorial	52 (82 beds)	46.7 (82 beds)	44.6 (82 beds)
Mullins	64.4 (80 beds)	54.2 (80 beds)	62.8 (80 beds)
Marlboro Park	34.7 (111 beds)	22.4 (111 beds)	33 (111 beds)

*St. Eugene increased its beds from 70 to 92 in 1987; 82.8 represents the average number of beds in 1987.

Long-Term Care/Nursing Home Beds

Dillon County has more nursing home beds than the average projected need formula (38 beds for each 1,000 individuals greater than 65) would indicate as necessary to serve Dillon County residents.

As medical practice or the needs of the community change, the role and services of St. Eugene should be considered.

CRUDE DEATH RATE BY RESIDENCE
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
DILLON	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.3
Pee Dee I	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.5
South Carolina	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3

Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death and the percentages of deaths from any one cause help identify health problems in a county. The choice we make about how we live our lives increases our likelihood of early or premature death from most causes.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN DILLON COUNTY IN 1987
COMPARED TO PEE DEE I AND THE STATE

	<u>Dillon</u>		<u>Pee Dee I</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	
	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Heart Disease	109	32.6	644	36.4	9,859	34.6
Cancer	66	19.8	281	15.9	5,900	20.7
Stroke	30	9.0	169	9.6	2,553	9.0
Accidents	28	8.4	118	6.7	1,919	6.7
Chronic Obs./						
Pul. Dis	17	5.1	58	3.3	908	3.2
Pneumonia/Infl	11	3.3	38	2.1	678	2.4
Diabetes	5	1.5	31	1.8	528	1.9
Inf. & Parasitic						
Dis.	5	1.5	30	1.7	500	1.8
Chronic Liver						
Disease	5	1.5	22	1.2	380	1.3
Homicide	4	1.2	22	1.2		

Dillon's causes of death (1987) differed in some important ways from the Pee Dee I Health District and the State. Stroke and heart disease account for smaller percentages of deaths in Dillon

County than in the Pee Dee District or the State. Accidents account for a higher percentage of deaths (8.4) in Dillon County than in the Pee Dee I District (6.7) or the state (6.7). Homicide, accidents and suicide frequently account for deaths in younger people.

The PERSONAL BEHAVIOR CHOICES which Dillon residents make affect their health. The percentage of Dillon citizens at increased risk because of lifestyle risk factors or personal behavior choices is similar to those in the Pee Dee I Health District and the State. Each of these health behaviors or indicators is related to one or more of the ten leading causes of death.

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF THE POPULATION AT RISK

	<u>Dillon</u>	<u>Pee Dee I</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
High Blood Pressure	28.5	28.6	27
Sedentary Lifestyle	64.4	64.5	64
High Blood Cholesterol	47.1	47.1	47
Current Smoker	26.2	26.1	27
Obesity	25.8	25.9	24
Alcohol Misuse	10.4	10.4	11
Lack of Seatbelt Use	57.9	57.9	57

The cases of COMMUNICABLE DISEASES which can be spread within a community are important indicators of health. Among the communicable diseases are tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases.

Tuberculosis

Dillon County had an increase in TB cases from 1987 to 1988. Although these are small numbers of cases, they are a very definite health problem for the county and are an indicator of other conditions which are associated with poor health.

NUMBER OF CASES AND RATES PER 100,000

	<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>	
	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
DILLON	9	26.7	12	35.2
Pee Dee I	75	40.3	68	36.2
South Carolina	462	13.3	477	13.6
U.S.	22,517	9.3	22,436	9.1

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases, particularly gonorrhea and infectious syphilis, are of concern because of their transmissibility and important health effects.

INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS - NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000

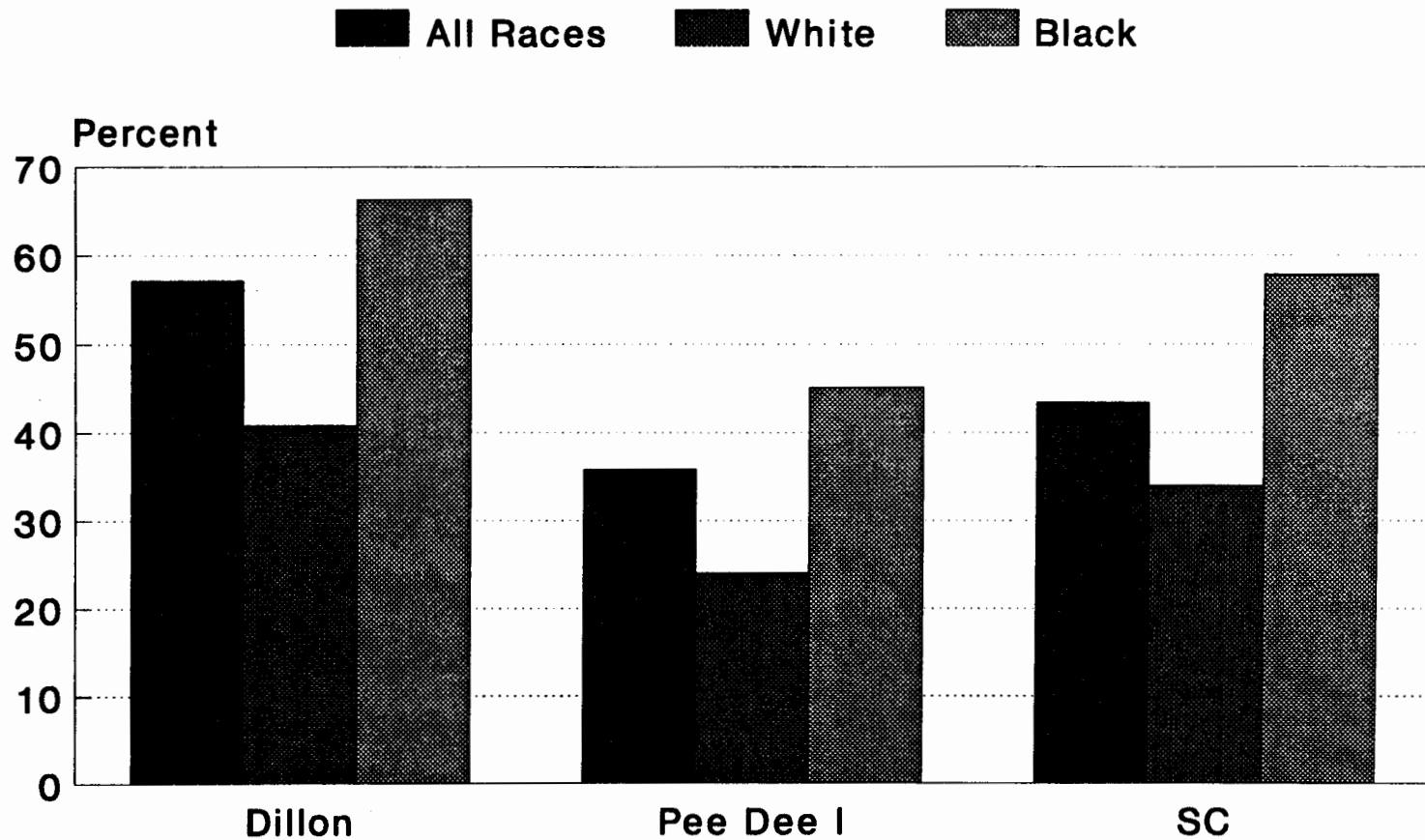
	<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>1988</u>	
	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>
DILLON	6	18.01	8	23.7	7	20.5
Pee Dee I	53	28.71	57	30.62	55	29.3
South Carolina	699	21.1	710	20.5	730	18.0
U.S.	34,690	14.5	34,690	14.5	40,556	16.6

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

As of August 31, 1989, Dillon County had 3 or fewer AIDS cases but had 13 cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Most of these individuals can be expected to develop AIDS in subsequent years.

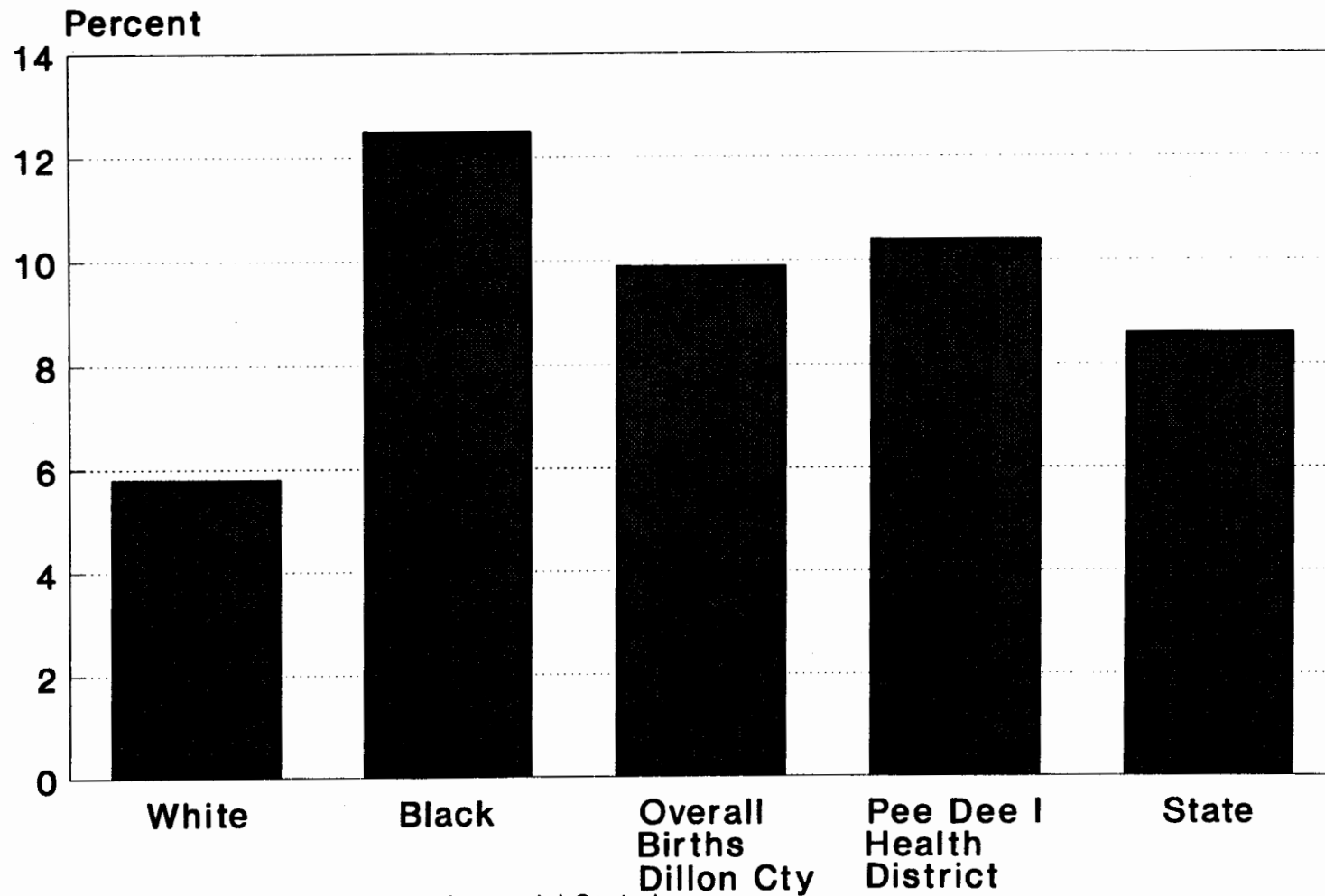
Source: SC Department of Health and Environmental Control.

PERCENTAGE WITH LESS THAN ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE 1987



Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

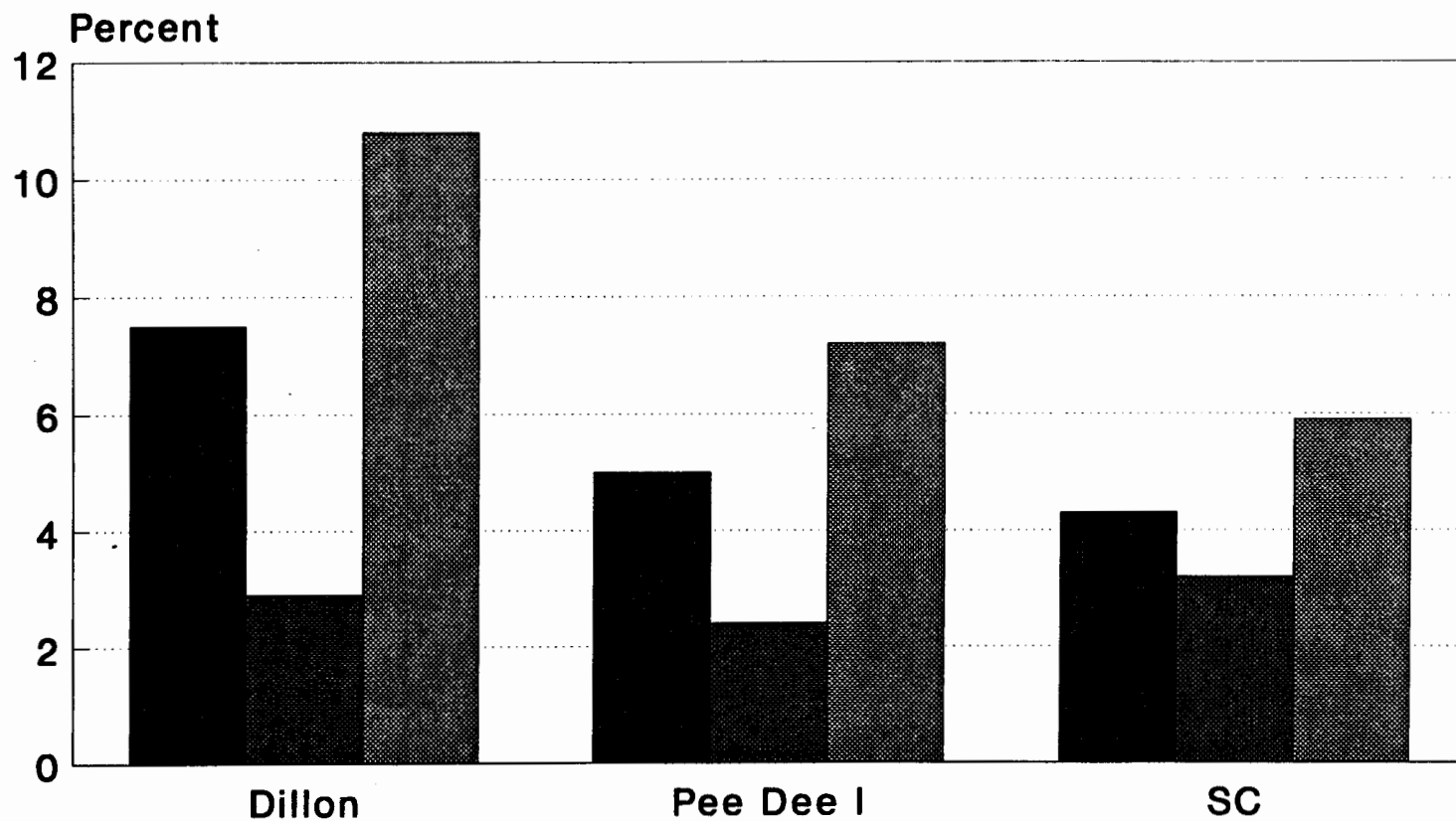
LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS DILLON COUNTY 1987



Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

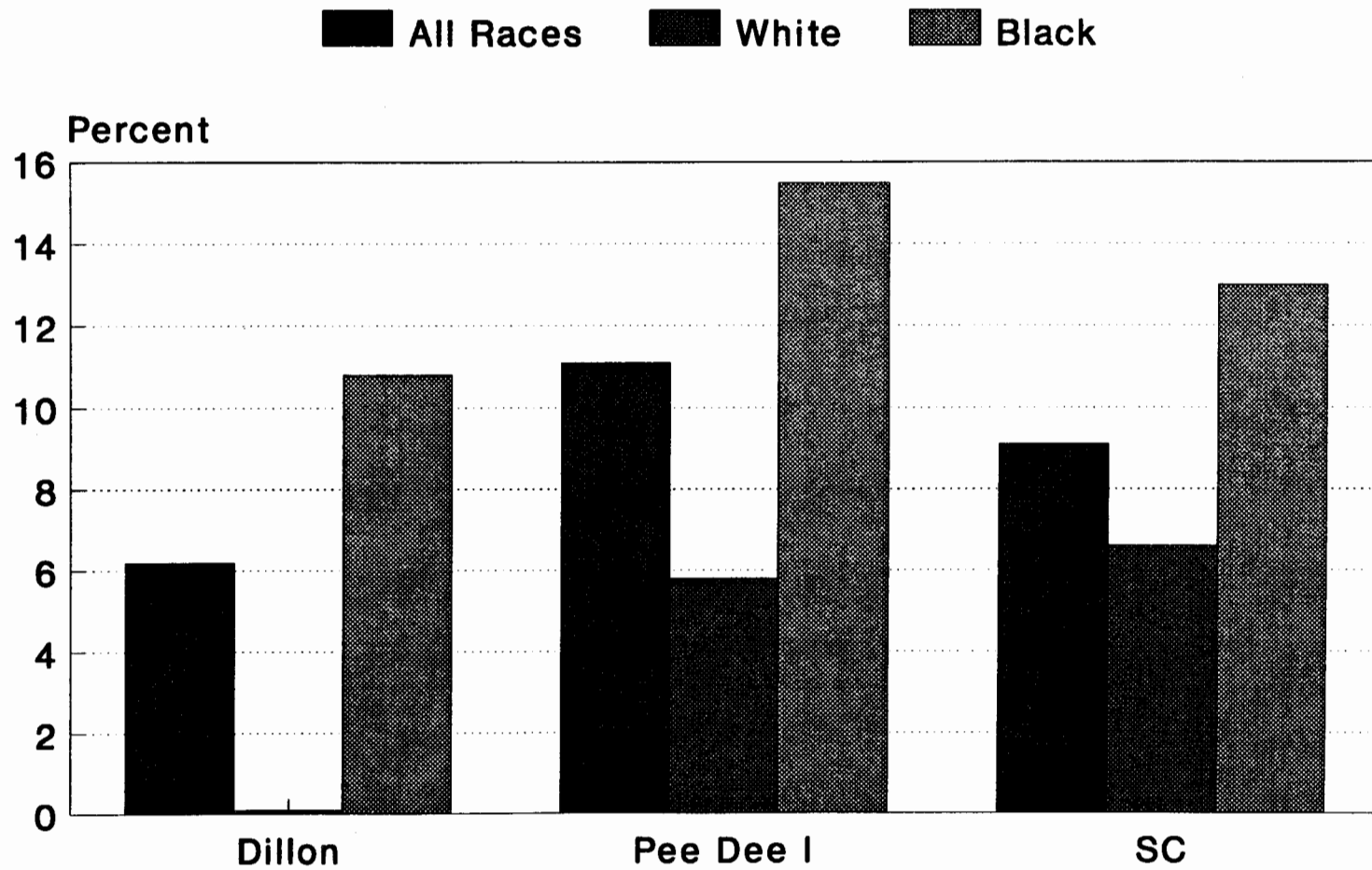
POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES 1985-87

■ All Races ■ White ■ Black



Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

NEONATAL DEATH RATE 1985-87



Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control